The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,014.—New Series. BOMBAY.—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 73	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DE ROZARIO—August 28th, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the wife of Luis P. De Rozario, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SPILLING—TOTTLE—August 31st, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. W. Maule, Alfred Spilling, Esq., son of C. Spilling, Esq., Assistant to Mr. P. Grant and Son, Fort, to Mrs. Mary Anne Tottle.—No cards.

DEATH.

COOKE—At Poona, (at the residence of his brother, Mr. Charles Cook of the Quartermaster General's Office,) of paralysis, Mr. John Cooke, Bandmaster of H. M.'s 9th N. I. aged 54 years, leaving a large family and circle of relatives to bemoan his irreparable loss.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Pondicherry	12	26
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	12	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Pondicherry	11	25	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7 &	21	Leave Bussorah	25 &	9
„ Kurrachee	11	25	„ Fao	25	9
„ Guadur	12	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	29	13
		Oct.			Oct.
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ B. Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	18	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 890 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas		Dhurumtur.		Oorun		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs	A
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND via THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," Frederick Grogan, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10th SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CANNANORE AND COCHIN.

Calling at intermediate Ports if inducement offer.

THE well-known S. S. "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports, on THURSDAY, 3rd Proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1868.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steam-ship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."

Bombay, 31st August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "MACEDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Macedon."

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "NANCY," Captain Rousseau, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Rousseau will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents Barque "Nancy."

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a LADY COMPANION, to go to England with a Lady free of Charge *via* Cape. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE.

Bombay, 27th August 1868.

WANTED, three English CLERKS for employment under the Executive Engineer at Aden. Salary Rupees 60, 50 and 40 respectively. The first two should have been in an Executive Engineer's Office before and should understand Accounts. Apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 28th August 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on THURSDAY the 3rd September and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings; old Canvas; Sails; Rope, old (Coir and Europe); Masts; Yards; Iron, Brass, and Copper, old; Cases; Casks; Tins, &c. Also the Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Fittings of Troop Ships, Hawsers Coir, Gunny Bags, and Ensigns. Terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P. M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A 1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

DEAR PUB!

THE DIVAN LOOKS TOWARDS YOU!!!

The White Man left us t'other day,
But the Divan has not lost its sway;
In fact, dear Sirs, say what you will,
The Divan is THE DIVAN still.

Walk in and see, and taste and try
Our ices, drinks, and chillie-fry;
"By Jove!" you'll say, "the thing is clear
"The Divan gives us right good cheer:

"There's not a shanty in the place,
"That does the thing with half such grace;
"French dishes, game, and pastry nice,
"With Bengallee Baboo curry and rice."

Then welcome with a helping hand
The new and enterprising Band;
We'll do our best to suit each taste,
As the "Old-'un" did when she kiss'd the "Baste."

NOTICE.

From and after the 1st September there will be an

ORDINARY

AT HALF-PAST ONE P. M. DAILY.

HOT or COLD TIFFINS

Supplied in Five Minutes.

All under the supervision of a French Cook, just out, with all the Novelties in the Culinary Art.

No. 5 APOLLO STREET.

COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, formerly a Captain in the service of the East India Company, on their Madras Establishment, and Assistant to the Resident at Indore, and late a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana in India, deceased, who died at Ahmedabad on the 14th day of November 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 22nd day of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HARRY RIVERS, a Major General of the Corps of Royal Engineers, residing at Bombay, aforesaid, are required on or before the 9th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARIE SIDONIE EDEN, widow, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased's in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 28th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors Bombay.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks		„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„ 6	„	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„ 7	„	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6	„	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„		8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7	0
BADHAM'S West End	„	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „	„	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2		
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3		
Guyot's West End	„	2		
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8	to	12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12	„	16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2	„	7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18	„	20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14	„	18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16	„	18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10	„	16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14	to	20
Gold Link Studs	„	16	„	30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6	„	8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14	„	30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8	„	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2	„	6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	16	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE

LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS

FOR

MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.
COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

THIRD GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

BY

PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY,

SATURDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

By general desire of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay they have much pleasure to give their

THIRD PERFORMANCE

in which

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY

will play on

A NOVEL INSTRUMENT,

VIOLIN CLARON, OR THE WIZARD VIOLIN,

For the first time in India and nowhere else.

PROGRAMME.

I.

MAGIC,

By means of Magnetism, Galvanism, and Electricity, with the celebrated and wonderful tricks of Professor Anderson.

II.

GRAND CONCERT

on Violin, Claron, Violin and Pianoforte,

by

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY,

Celebrated Pianist and Pupil of the Great Virtous Liszt.

I.—Rhapsody Grand Concert (par Liszt)	Madame Ruchwaldy.
II.—Trovatore, on Violin Claron and Piano	Professor and Madame Ruchwaldy.
III.—Il Bacio, Song	Madame Ruchwaldy.
IV.—Air Varie de Beriot, Violin and Piano	Professor and Madame Ruchwaldy.

III.

GRAND POWER OF MAGIC,

or

the great concurrence of the Magnetique Rope-dancer and Drum of Abyssinia.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes........ Rs. 5 | Gallery........ Rs. 2
Stalls........ „ 3 | Pit........ „ 1

Three of a Family, Rs. 12 for Dress Circle.

First-class Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past Eight O'clock. Performance to commence at Nine O'clock precisely.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY the 9th proximo at 3 P.M., for the purpose of appointing a Liquidator in place of Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT, who has resigned.

ROBERT WALLACE,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 28th August 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TELEGRAPH MATERIAL.—The Acting Agent is prepared to receive Tenders for the conveyance of Telegraph Material from Sholapore to the following places:—

Hoonshee Hidigall, Koolburgah, Merboor, Shahabad, Galla, Hulkulla, Coomerhully, Khanhully, Yadgurree, Mortoor, Malhall, Sydapoor, Chegoonta, Kistna, and Chikka Soogoon.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tenders for Conveyance of Telegraph Material, for the Erection of the Electric Telegraph Line to Raichore," must be lodged at the Agent's Office by noon of the 21st September next.

Full information as to the conditions of the Contract and quantity of Stores to be carried for each Depot can be learnt on application at the Agent's Office.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest

Bombay, 28th August 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

To receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators up to the 31st August 1868, instant.

To elect an Auditor or Auditors to inspect the accounts showing the manner in which the Liquidation has been conducted and the Vouchers thereof, and to fix his or their remuneration.

To consider the question of compensation to the employes of this establishment for the loss of their appointments at the time of final dissolution of the Company, and to pass Resolutions authorising the Liquidators to fix the amount of such compensation.

And to consider any other matter of business which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 24th August 1868

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the winding up of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

UPON reading the FOURTH GENERAL REPORT of Mr. AUGUSTUS CHARLES GUMPERT, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and upon reading the affidavit of the said AUGUSTUS CHARLES GUMPERT, sworn on the Ninth day of July last, and hereunto annexed and marked with the letter A, unless good cause to the contrary shall be shown to me, in my Chambers in the Court House, at a quarter before ten o'clock in the forenoon of FRIDAY the 11th day of September next, I do order that the forty Shares in this Company, now standing in the name of Dewjee Shamjee, be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the said Company and the letters of allotment thereof cancelled, and that any dividends payable or which may become payable on the said Shares shall be applied to the reduction of the debt due by the said Dewjee Shamjee to the said Company. And that the one hundred and thirty Shares in this Company now standing in the name of Chuggoonlall Lulloobhoy be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company and the letters allotment thereof cancelled, and that any dividends payable or which may become payable on the said Shares shall be applied to the reduction of the debt due by the said Chuggoonlall Lulloobhoy to the said Company. And that the three thousand five hundred and seventy-two Shares of the said Company, the letters of allotment of which are now in the hands of the said Official Liquidator, and which it is alleged were bought for account of the said Company be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the said Company and the letters of allotment thereof cancelled, and that any dividends payable or which may become payable on the said Shares shall be carried to the credit of the general Assets of the said Company and after payment of debts divided among the several Shareholders entitled to participate in the distribution of Assets. And that the five hundred Shares referred to in the affidavit of the said Mr. Gumpert and standing in the names of or otherwise appertaining to Jumnadass Muncharam, Lulloobhoy Varjeevundass, Moorjee Bhimjee, Allarukia Peerbhoy, and Chintamon Gungadhur, be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the said Company and the letters of allotment thereof cancelled, and that any dividends payable or which may become payable on the said Shares shall be carried to the credit of the general Assets of the said Company, and after payment of debts divided among the several Shareholders entitled to participate in the distribution of Assets. And that the said Official Liquidator be at liberty to advertise and sell by Public Auction at such reserved price as in the discretion of the said Official Liquidator he shall deem sufficient all the outstanding debts still due and owing to the said Company. And that the Official Liquidator do publish in the *Government Gazette* and in two English and in two Vernacular Newspapers an Advertisement requiring all persons holding letters of allotment of Shares in this Company and first Call Receipts, or otherwise claiming to be Shareholders therein, and as such entitled to participate in a distribution of the Assets of the said Company, within one month from the date of the first publication of the said Advertisement to make good their title as such Shareholders to the satisfaction of the Official Liquidator, and in default of their doing so the said Official Liquidator is hereby directed to pay into the hands of the Accountant General of the High Court, to be placed to the account of this matter, all such sums as may be due and payable or become payable to the persons whose names are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company, but who shall not have proved their title to participate in a distribution of the Assets of the Company to the satisfaction of the Official Liquidator as aforesaid within the period limited as aforesaid. And I do further order that the said Official Liquidator do publish in like manner as aforesaid an Advertisement requiring all persons whose names have already been settled on the List of Shareholders to apply within two months from the date of the first publication of the said Advertisement for such Dividends as may have been declared, and in default of application for such Dividends as aforesaid I direct that the said Official Liquidator do pay into the hands of the said Accountant General, to be placed to the account of this matter, the Dividends which at the expiration of the said two months shall not have been applied for in manner aforesaid.—Dated this 28th day of August 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—Any person requiring a copy of the Report or Affidavit referred to in the foregoing order *nisi* may have the same on application to the Solicitors for the Official Liquidator on payment of the regular Charges.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 350 per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1868, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in the Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY the 7th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE of CERTAIN GROUND (situate at Gaumdevi) measuring 11,500 square yards or thereabout, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
લાલભાઇ વલ્લભભાઇ,
i. e. LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	*Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	*Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ...	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ...	„ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do... ...	„ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ...	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ...	„ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do... ...	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ...	„ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26
Macon,	ditto	„ 21
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,		Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	ditto	„ 32	0	„ 17	8
Good Sparkling „	ditto	„ 27	0	„ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„ 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.	
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22	0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22	0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16	0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20		

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,—Bombay.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

beautifully carved with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls, silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above as being the best and choicest selection ever imported into Bombay.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.—Will's best Bristol Bird's Eye.

Do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Real MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1,000.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 respectively

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NEW MUSIC.—Received by last Mail.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

EXETER HALL, No. 4, 5, and 6 of this New Musical publication are to be had at

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TEA.—Just landed ex "Glenlee," from China—

Best Choice Oopack Congou Tea, Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.
„ „ „ „ Rs. 1-8 per 1 lb. Packet.
Superior Choice Congou Pekoe Tea, Rs. 12 per 7 lb. Box.
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea........ Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. Canister.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED per "Borderer":—GUINNESS'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 7-0 per doz.
„ „ in pints at „ 4-8 „

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE! PORT WINE!! Superior quality, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

Do. Do. Trousering.

Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.

West of England Tweeds, of every description.

A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.

Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.

White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.

The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.

The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.

A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1

White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.

Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.

Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.

Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.

Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.

Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.

Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS and Coupling Straps. Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—Cash.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to CAPTAIN YOUNG'S TESTIMONIAL is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd September 1868, at 4-30 P. M., at the Offices of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

HAMILTON MAXWELL,
GEORGE T. ROBINSON, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 430 per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after FRIDAY, the 4th instant.

W. NICOL & Co.,
For Liquidators.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st till 14th INSTANT.

1st September 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees of this Estate, I do order that the Creditors of said Firm and of the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE individually do send in the particulars of their said Claims to the said Trustees at their Office, No. 24 Rampart Row, within the Fort, on or before MONDAY the 28th day of September next, and that in default any and all such Creditors be excluded from any distribution of Assets made before such Claims are sent in and proved.—Dated this 28th day of August 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, trading in Bombay under the name of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY, and in Kurrachee in partnership with Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia under the name of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Order, dated the 24th day of August instant, made by the Honourable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD in the above matters, it is ordered that the said Traders shall be DISCHARGED under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on FRIDAY the 11th day of September next, in the Judge's Chambers, at a quarter to Eleven O'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 25th day of August 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia and others.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES, and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICES.

BINOCULARS.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of THREE LENSES, and each object-glass of THREE LENSES ALSO, consequently there are TWELVE LENSES contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being containing within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS, (similar in form to the emperor's binocular.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case	Rs.
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case	„ 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case	„ 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete........ Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels				Rs. 18
Gold	do.	do.	do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)				22
do.	do. (Pearl)			22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant				25
do.	do.	do.		36
do.	do.	do.		40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant				105
do.	do.	do.		95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye				100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel				42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross				28
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass				25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube				21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel				15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass				22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.				30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross				13
do.	Royal Arch Jewel			33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.

Two Light, complete, Rs. 150
Three Light „ „ 200

WINDSOR CASTLE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.

Two Light, complete, Rs. 125
Three Light „ „ 175

NEW PATTERN ELEGANT HANGING LAMPS.

Bronzed, complete, ... each Rs. 40
Electro-Silvered, complete...... each „ 55

Soundy & Co. invite particular attention to these elegant Lamps, which are of the best Manufacture.

READING LAMPS with under Shade and punkah top.

Bronzed, One Light... ... ... Rs. 25
Do. Two Light... ... ... „ 40

German Silver.

One Light... ... ... Rs. 40

PATENT ARGYLE TABLE LAMP.

Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ... ... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60

PATENT UNDER SHADE TABLE LAMPS.

Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ... ... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	
On the Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind. By Forbes Winslow, M.D. 4th edn., revised	8	0
Handybook of Meteorology. By A. Buchan, M.A. 2nd edn.	6	4
Bradshaw's Through Routes Overland Guide and Hand-book to India, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, China, Australia, and New Zealand	3	12
Pollock's Course of Time—Paper cover 12 annas; Cloth	1	2
Cometh up as a Flower. An Autobiography	4	8
The Ladies' Treasury, Vol. IV. January to June	4	4
The Tomahawk, Vol. II. Ditto.	6	12
The London Journal, Vol. XLVII. Ditto.	3	8
Cover for Vol. II. the Tomahawk	1	4
The Queen's Regulations, 1868, pocket edn.	0	12
Do. do. official edn.	3	0
Play Books.—The Prisoner of Toulon. Out on the Loose. Box and Cox. Two Bonnycastles. Wizard of the Moor.—Each	0	8

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Le Roi Misère. Par Paul Saunière	2	4
La Femme de L'Aveugle. Par La Comtesse Dash	0	12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Lucrezia Borgia. No. 10 of Franz Navas' Operatic Duets	1	12
Come Home, Father. By F. Lindahlt	1	8
Song.—Cheer, Boys, Cheer! By C. Mackay	1	0
—— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. By J. Cooper	1	4
—— Thou art so Near, and yet so Far. By Reichardt	1	8
The Christy's Minstrels' Songs, 9 parts (Musical Bouquet Edn.)	6	12
30 of Sims Reeves' Popular Songs	0	12
No. 98 Boosey's Musical Cabinet—26 baritone and bass Songs, sung by Messrs Santley, Thomas, and Weiss	0	12
No. 94.—20 Celebrated English Songs	0	12
No. 93.—25 Christy's Minstrels' Songs (10th selection.)	0	12
No. 91.—20 Ditto (9th Selection)	0	12
No. 90.—20 Popular Songs of Scotland	0	12
No. 89.—20 of Moore's Irish Melodies (1st selection)	0	12
No. 88.—20 Christy's Minstrels' Songs (8th selection)	0	12
No. 76.—13 Selected Arias, Ballads, &c. By Sir H. Bishop	0	12
No. 77.—18 Selected Songs, by Claribel and others	0	12
No. 75.—20 Christy's Minstrels' Songs (7th selection)	0	12
Nos. 4, 25, 26, 27, 70, and 71.—Ditto (1st to 6th selections)—Each	0	12
No. 73.—16 Standard English Songs, by J. T. Stone	0	12
No. 28.—18 ditto, for Gentlemen's voices, by ditto.	0	12
No. 29.—16 ditto, for Ladies' voices, by ditto.	0	12
No. 15.—16 Songs, Composed by Kucken	0	12
No. 14.—20 Ballads, by Popular Composers	0	12
No. 43.—12 Selected Songs, Sung by Sims Reeves	0	12
No. 44.—15 ditto, by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby	0	12
No. 45.—8 ditto, by Miss Louisa Pyne	0	12
No. 64.—25 Comic Songs, by various authors	0	12
No. 13.—12 Popular Songs, by Hatton and Linley	0	12
The Christy's Minstrels' Songs, complete in 1 vol.	6	0

Bombay, 22nd July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,350 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	360 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	26	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¼
China	60 days' sight...	218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s 1835-36 .. .. " " " 1842-43 .. .. " " " 1854-55	94-14
Five per cent Co.'s Ps. Loan 1856-57	109¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54.. ..	106
Five and half per cent.	114-14

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	" 225
Carolas ..	" 290
Mexican Dollars ..	" 220
German Crowns ..	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote..	New	225 to 227
Broach...		233 to 235
Dhollera.. Bhownuggur		240 to 242
Veeraval..		215 to 225
Vingorla..		225 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned		235 to 240
Khandeish.. Barsee ..		215 to 218

Ready sales..............................350 Candies.
Market strong.

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 26.

Government Securities.—There were enquiries for 4 per cents, but only some insignificant transaction reported at Rs. 4-6 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were purchased, for small investor's orders at Rs. 10-0 premium.

Several orders to buy Bank of Bengal Shares were executed at Rs. 1,750 per share of Rs 1,000.

The transactions in National Bank shares were at Rs. 134½, and one lot of 5 shares at Rs. 135 each.

A large parcel of Agra Bank B. shares sold at Rs. 100 per share.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares were enquired after but no purchase reported up to the closing hour.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares.—The sales reported were of 4 at Rs. 110 each, and a large number at Rs. 117½ each

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 315 in the forenoon, and at Rs. 310 during the day; toward the afternoon there were sellers.

Sales of Assam Tea Co.'s shares took place last week and to-day at Rs. 180.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(*Englishman, August 27.*)

Freights during the past week have been very irregular, one day firm and the next declining. The large number of vessels that have arrived from day to day has been the cause of this fluctuation. The highest rates paid for London for Seeds and Jute were £2-3-9 and £2-5 per ton, and for Liverpool £2-1-3 per ton, and for Rice £1 per ton.

We quote as follows:—for London—Linseed £2-3-9 per ton; Jute £2-2-6 per ton; Rice £1 per ton; Saltpetre 12s. 6d. to 13s per ton; Cotton £2-7-6 per ton; Hides, Tea &c. £2-7-6 to £2-10 per ton. For Liverpool—Linseed £2; Jute £2 per ton; Rice £1 per ton, Cotton £2-5 per ton, nominal.

For America 8s½ to $10 per ton.
For Dundee £2-5 per ton for Jute.
For Mauritius Re. 1 per bag.
For Colombo 14 annas per bag.
For the West Indies £2-10 per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

For London.—"City of Delhi," 400 tons Linseed and 400 tons Jute at £2-5 per ton, and 200 tons Rice at £1 per ton. "City of Calcutta," 150 tons Rice at £1 per ton. "Benton," 500 tons Jute at £2 per ton "Roman Empire," 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "City of Shanghai, 100 tons Jute at £2, and 25 tons Poppy Seed at £2-12-6 per ton. "Aldershot, colonial built ship, 200 tons Jute-cuttings at £1-15 per ton. "Stonehouse," chartered for a full cargo of Seeds and Light Freight, terms unknown. "Simla, 400 tons Jute at £2-2-6 per ton. "Star of Albion," 50 tons Cotton at £2-7-6 per ton. "Lake Lemon," 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Scimitar, 600 tons Linseed at £2-3-9 per ton. "Clifford, 500 tons Linseed at £2-3-9 per ton, and 400 tons Jute at £2-2-6 per ton. "Surrey," passenger ship, 400 tons Jute at £2-1-3, and 400 tons Linseed at £2-1-3 per ton.

For Liverpool.—Chinsurah, 100 tons Rice at £1 per ton; 200 tons Linseed at £2-1-3; 150 tons Jute at £2-1-3 per ton "British Prince," 100 tons Jute at £1-15 per ton. "Ganges," 600 tons Linseed, and 500 tons Jute at £2 per ton, 200 tons Rice at £1 per ton, and 50 tons Tincal at £1 per ton.

For Dundee.—"Madura, 1,333 tons, colonial built ship, a full cargo of Jute at £2 5 per ton.

For Mauritius.—"Underley," iron, 1,292 tons, a full cargo of Grain at Re. 1 per bag, option of 300 tons Light Freight at Rs. 10 per ton; "Eurydice," 1 247 tons, wooden ship, at Re. 1 per bag, and Rs. 10 per ton for Light Freight. [illegible] annas per bag.

CARRINGTON & Co,
4, Clive Street.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Allardyce, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Berar.
Mellersh, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Hydrabad Scind.
Barnard, Senior Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.
Bell, Surgeon, Acting Presidency Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.
Twentyman, Captain, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Wilkinson Major, 82nd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Berne, Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to England.
Allardyce, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England
Yates, Captain, Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 31st August, 1868.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Aug., 1868, will be issued to the troops, &c, on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 29th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday, the 7th, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N.I.

On Wednesday, the 9th, H. M's 21st Regiment N. L. or Marine Battalion.)

On Friday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Saturday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Tuesday, the 15th, Ordnance Department.

On Wednesday, the 16th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Friday, the 18th, Byculla School.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—1ST SEPTEMBER.

London....Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool...Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d. do.
Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Overland..Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China .....Cotton.....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius .Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
Sept. 1	Martaban (s).....	Sharp	Bussorah, Aug. 15.
	India............	Crawford	London, May 19
	Louisa	Luckes	Liverpool, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 1	California (s) ..	Watson......	Calcutta.
	Melmerby.........	Hughes	Callao.
	L. B. Gilchrist....	Watts	Callao.
	Rangoon (s).......	Rennoldson..	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer *Sattara*, Bates, to Malabar Coast, Galle, and Calcutta.
Steamer *Peruvian*, Salmon, to Liverpool.
Ship *Pearl of India*, Osborn, to Singapore.
Ship *Egeria*, Burt, to Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Hamoody*, to Calcutta
Steamer *Martaban*, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

GWADUR, 31st, 41-45 P.M.—Steamer "Amber Witch" from Kurrachee arrived.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 27th August announced the arrivals of the ships "Mabel," "Cossipore," and "Sir Henry Lawrence."

DEPARTURES.—August 27th, ships "Sehah Jehan," "City of Shanghai," and "Bengal."

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—August 26th, S. S. "Cashmere," Dickinson, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

MALLIGAUM, 1st, 1-15 P.M.—Perfect communication Khull since 12-15.

BHUSSPORE, 1st, 9 A.M.—Office opened this day.

BOMBAY, 1st, 9 A.M.—Communication Surat main line at 8 hour 15 minutes.

KURRACHEE, 1ST, 11-55, A.M.—Communication right to Fao. Turkish line right to Constantinople. Persian line interrupted to Taureez. Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 29th August, via Russia 29th August.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "INDIA," 1050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander JOHN TEMPLETON, to Coast, Madras, and Calcutta on THURSDAY, the 10th September, at 5 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Galle, and the usual Ports on the Coromandel Coast.

SPICED BEEF & MUTTON for SALE, without bone, preserved in Fat, in Tierces. Apply No, 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—THE AMALGAMATION OF "SUMMACHAR DURPUN" AND "AKHBAR-I-SOUDAGUR."—NOTICE.—All persons are hereby informed that the Summachar Durpun, a paper which is to be published since 20 years last (a first daily vernacular Journal) has been amalgamated with the another vernacular paper entitled the Akhbar-i-Soudagur which is to be published since 18 years last from the month of August last, and a daily Journal of a larger size is now published under the Title of the Akhbar-i-Soudagur and the Summachar Durpun, having the list of Subscribers increased to a very large extent. All persons are therefore hereby informed that the Advertisements, which are to be published in the said Journal amalgamated into one, to be sent under the designation of the Akhbar-i-Soudagur and the Summachar Durpun.

Fort, Bazar Gate, No. 45, Bombay, 1st September 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order dated the 1st day of September instant, made by the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, it was ordered that upon Advertisement of the said Order, FRANCIS ANGUS SPENCER, one of the Trustees of the said Estate, shall be at liberty to resign his Trusteeship as from the 14th day of September instant.—Dated this 1st day of September 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, AND WINTER,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately traded in Bombay.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Trader, and hearing MESSIEURS DALLAS & Co, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader, BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTRY, be discharged under the Provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on SATURDAY the 19th day of September instant, in my Chambers, at 10-30 in the forenoon; and further that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Summachar*, and the *Jame-Jamshed* Newspapers, published in Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, an Insolvent Trader.

UPON hearing MR. HURRELL, on behalf of GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, one of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, who gives Notice of the intention of the said GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART to resign his Office of Trustee, I do order that the said GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART be permitted to resign his Office of Trustee from and after the Fourteenth day of September next. And I do further Order and direct that ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA and JAMES RANKIN, the remaining Trustees of the said Estate, be permitted from and after the said Fourteenth day of September next, to do and perform all further matters required to be done in connection with the said Estate.—Dated this 31st day of August 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Estate.

GRASS CONTRACT.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of DRY GRASS to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Grass must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the town, viz:—

	lbs. daily.
Boree Bunder...	3,094
Grass Market...	2,992
Grant Road ...	1,530
Camatteepoora ...	4,148
Foras Road ...	1,190
Girgaum...	510
Chinchpoogly...	374
Mahim ...	238
Bandora ...	34
Total...	14,110

Tenders may be for the whole amount, or for supply separately to different Stables.

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.
Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

COTTON SEED CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received for the supply of COTTON SEED to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Cotton Seed must be delivered at the Municipal Store-keeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 51,460 lbs. (English.)

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.
Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of my late father, MR. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE in the Firm of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., ceased and determined on the Fifth day of July last.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE,
Administrator to the Estate of the late Framjee Nowrojee Haivai.

With reference to the above, MR. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has, in partnership with his brother, MR. NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE, opened an establishment (for the present) at Byculla, to commence business as Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Appraisers under the name, style, and firm of BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE AND Co. Mr. Byramjee has been for several years very intimately connected with the firm of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., and for the last few years was the sole manager and conductor of his father's business in the above firm. He solicits the kind favour of his Friends and the Public, and hopes that they will extend to him their patronage and support.

Mr. Byramjee has had an experience of more than twenty years of the business of Auctioneers and Commission Agents in the firm of Messrs Bennett & Co. He hopes from his previous acquaintance with business to give the fullest satisfaction to the Public, and he will spare no pains or trouble to do the best for the interests of those who may be kind enough to trust him with business.

Sales and valuations of Gentlemen's Household Property, Carriages and Horses will be made on reasonable and satisfactory terms, and all orders attended to with promptness and regularity.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their new Auction Mart, No. 4, Byculla, Parell Road, adjoining the Jewish Synagogue, Handsome Household Furniture, &c, comprising Carved and Plain Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Glass Door Cupboards, neat white and Gold Dinner and Breakfast Sets, spare Cups and Saucers and other Breakfast requisites, sets of best Plated Spoons and Forks in Mahogany cases for 12 persons, Table Candlesticks with shades, Parian Busts with Glass Domes and Stands, Flower Vases, Toilette Bottles and other Table Ornaments, Panoramic Hanging Balls, Globe Lamps, Pictures and Paintings, Two Revolvers in cases, Iron Folding Cots, Rich cut Glass Ware, a few lots of Crockery do., Two pair of handsome large size Biscuit or Preserve Jars, about 20 dozen of superior Champagne, and 10 do. of best Port Wine, an Iron Fireproof Safe with drawers, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built Buggy with Horse and Harness.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
No. 4 Byculla, Parell Road, 22nd August 1868.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, POONAH.
And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, between 1 Dean Lane, Fort, and Burrowes Lane, Girgaum Road, TWO NOTES, one for Rupees 1,000 and the other for Rs. 500. Payment has been stopped at the Bank. If any one brings them to MR. F. AZAVEDO, care of Messrs. J. A. Brown & Co., will be rewarded.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "INDIA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "India."
Bombay, 1st September 1868.

LAWRENCE, OF EDINBURGH.—Any persons of this name who are related to MRS. CATHERINE LAWRENCE, whose husband died suddenly in Bombay on 4th June 1840, and one of whose daughters was married to JOHN OSBORNE, Drill Sergeant 2nd Battalion Artillery, Bombay, are requested to communicate with H. S., *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)

At the Ninth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the Company's Premises, 24 Rampart Row, Fort, on THURSDAY the 27th day of August 1868, at 3 P.M.—J. R. Beardmore, Esq., in the chair—the following Resolutions were put to the Meeting:—

Proposed by Mr. Beardmore, and seconded by Mr. Penson,—"That the Report and Accounts for the half-year ending 31st March 1868 be taken as read, received, and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Spencer, and seconded by Mr Moreshwur Janardhun,—"That Mr. George Ramsay Wilson and Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody be elected Auditors for the present year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 each."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Malins, and seconded by Mr. Johnson,—"That in future the Annual Accounts be made up to the 31st March in each year instead of the 30th September as heretofore, and that the next Annual General Meeting be held on Thursday, the 24th June 1869."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Penson then proposed, and Keily seconded, the following motion, viz.:—"That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the New Building on the Esplanade, now in course of erection, should be extended by the addition of a second storey, subject to the approval of the Directors, and understanding the cost does not exceed Rs. 35,000."—After some discussion on this subject the motion was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

J. R. BEARDMORE, Chairman.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

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D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

IT is matter for some wonder that nobody has attempted the establishment of a poultry farm, on a large scale, in this presidency. It would almost certainly answer, if supported by a sufficiency of capital, and conducted upon sound principles, *i. e.*, upon a system combining practical knowledge, liberality of conduct, and a business outlook. Few people who have not tried can form an idea as to the advantages derived from an intelligently managed poultry-yard,—and those not only being such as apply to the superiority in size, flavour, and (as far as eggs go) freshness of one's own supplies, over those obtainable in the bazaars, but in point of profit as well. The annual consumption of poultry in Bombay and Poona must be enormous; not of fowls and their eggs only, but of turkeys, geese, and ducks. Now, an ordinary sized fowl, fit for table, costs in Bombay, on an average, from twelve to fourteen annas: in Poona from ten annas to twelve; while eggs, which are worth anything, range from two to three per *anna* in either place. If, then, we take a household, we get an average consumption of eggs, of something like ten *per diem*, varying of course with individual tastes, and the extravagance of cooks. Setting the cost of these down roughly at three annas a day, we get an expenditure equivalent to twice the cost of the keep of a dozen full-grown fowls, on the very best of food, viz., a morning meal of mixed *bajree*, *jowaree*, and wheat—and an evening one of scraps, soup meat, and *atta*, or pallard, and *boosa*, or bran meal—a diet upon which any fowls will thrive famously. Supposing, then, there be a stock of fifteen birds, the cost of their keep would be under *two annas* per diem, while, provided other matters were favourable, such as a good compound for them to run in, cleanliness in their roost-house, and abundant pure water, they would, if of good breed, supply an ample stock of eggs. On the other hand, an expenditure amounting to about five annas a piece—losses being taken into the calculation—would suffice to bring young chickens up to killing period, which, in point of condition, size, and flavour, would far out-rival those which are sold in the bazaar for from ten to fourteen annas,—and which, as often as not, are suffering at the time from gapes, roup, or diarrhœa. Supposing a dozen to be consumed *per* month, we thus get a total saving of something like rupees six in a small household, exclusive of the calculation of *extra* supplies consumed in giving entertainments. To gather an idea of the saving effected in a large household, one has but to multiply the result of the above calculation by the difference between a large household, and one such as that upon which we have based our calculation. And the saving becomes all the greater when we suppose that, instead of purchasing the food supply in small quantities at the time, a couple of months' stock be laid in from the market at once, which would make a considerable difference in point of price. Then, again, a large stock of fowls can be kept at a cheaper rate *per head* than a small one. Seven birds, for example, can be kept upon the food given to five, and so on in proportion; greater competition for the food, leading to a more eager consumption, each bird eating what it can get instead of daintily picking its food, and treading underfoot and allowing the crows and sparrows to rob them of half as much more. And what we have thus said with respect to fowls, might be said with equal propriety of turkeys, geese, guinea-fowls, and ducks; indeed the former and latter could be raised at a cost still less in proportion to fowls, to that at which they are sold in the bazaars. And then one must remember, too, how very large a share the poultry element has in feeding the European public in India, and how very much more nourishing food poultry meat is, to the scraggy kid which passes for mutton, and the stringy, juiceless beef, which is peculiar to Indian bazaars.

The only difficulty in the way, is the unlikelihood of the requisite capital, and practical knowledge of poultry management, being found in conjunction, to warrant the establishment of such a farm as we allude to with sterling prospects of success. On the other hand, a domestic management of a poultry-yard, on a scale adapted to the full requirements of the household, involves certain conditions which are very seldom met with in combination. In the first place it involves a compound affording a good run for the birds; and the second for water fowl, a free access to a body of water; in the third, a good house for their shelter at night; in the fourth, shade in the hot season; in the fifth, a *personal management*. In Bombay these requisites to successful poultry farming on a small scale, are very seldom forthcoming, the latter condition alone, which is perhaps the most thoroughly important of any, being very difficult to fulfil, where the master of the house has to leave it from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. on business, and where the mistress cannot venture abroad in the midday hours for many months in the year, without either danger or extreme discomfort. In Poona, if these latter obstacles are in some respects modified, they are almost equalled in others, by the migratory habits of the bulk of its population; so that, to do the thing as it needs to be done, to realise its full advantages, conditions are required, which are only obtainable under the system pursued so successfully in France, and Belgium, and in some parts of England, where poultry farming is not only conducted on a vast practical scale, but is rendered to an extraordinary degree profitable. But, in those countries poulterers have to compete with butchers—whereas here, good poultry farmers would almost always find the demand to keep ahead of the supply.

The great original considerations, in establishing such a concern, would be site, locality, and choice of stock. With regard to the former, the object would be to avoid the two extremes, of the Deccan heats and the Konkan damps. It would, at the same time, be needful to have a ready access to the Railway. To meet these conditions, such a site as Tulligaon, between Poona and the Khandalla *Ghauts*, would afford a good selection, being sufficiently near to the hills to avoid the burning Deccan winds of March, April, and May, and sufficiently far removed from them, to avoid the incessant rains of the monsoon. At the same time, there is an abundant supply of water along the whole, or nearly the whole, line of Railway between Poona and Lanowlie. With a site here selected—and with an establishment modelled upon some of those which have proved so successful in Europe, such as that established by Madame Linas at Bellair, near Charny, not far from Paris, but modified, in point of construction, to suit the requirements of the Indian temperature—we feel tolerably certain that there would be an ample return made upon the outlay, whether the speculator were a private individual or Government. Of course in such favourable [illegible] would be kept; English turkeys, geese, and (Aylsbury) ducks;—Cochin, Crêve, Dorkin, and Persian fowls, crossed (for table birds) with the Malay, or, as known in India—the Kalam. Most of these would be readily obtainable from the vessels entering Bombay harbour,—and all could, at no great expense, be procured direct from their respective homes, their offspring being quite as healthy—if the strain be now and then strengthened with new imported blood, as indigenous birds, and by a very long way superior—in point of frequent laying, size of egg, and flavour, and weight, and early perfection—as table fowl. With the Bombay and Poona markets kept well supplied with poultry and eggs of European breeds, one-half of the reproaches levelled against an Indian bill of fare would, with us at least, be removed. The great advantage possessed by fowl farming with exotic breeds over sheep and beast farming, is the cheapness and expedition with which the strain can be reinvigorated, every three or four generations, by an admixture of fresh importations. Is not the subject one deserving of attention?

THE following telegram from the Director General of Telegraphs, at Simla, was placed at our disposal yesterday:—"The new line from Bombay to Nagpore is opened. Distance from Bombay to Jubbulpore 686 miles; from Hinganghaut to Bombay 700; from Bombay to Nagpore 520 miles. The charge on each for one group is two rupees eight annas, including booking fee. No other stations will be affected."

WE regret to announce the death of Captain Speke of H. M.'s 46th Regiment. The unfortunate officer sank under the effects of the amputation of his leg last week, and died at 11 A.M. yesterday. He will be buried at 5 P. M. to-day. —*Poona Observer* September 1.

WE regret to hear that cholera has made its appearance in the city of Poona, and that about seven cases have proved fatal within three days. We hope the city municipality will lose no time in improving the sanitary condition of the city. —*Id.*

THE same paper publishes the following as the composition and quarters of the Poona Brigade in the ensuing season:—

2nd Regiment (Queen's Royals)	Wanowrie (probably.)
37th Regiment..................	Ghoreporie (do.)
93rd Highlanders	Old R. H. A. Lines Wanowrie (probably.)
2nd (Grenadier) Regiment B.N.I.	12th M.I.L (do.)
9th Bombay N. I.	1st M.C.L. (do.)
24th B. N. I.	As at present.

The 9th B. N. I. will come from Dhoolia, and the 2nd Grenadiers from Sattara.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, we learn on good authority, will come to Sind again next cold season, after visiting Kattyawar, where a few difficulties exist which he will have to adjust. Sir Seymour, we further learn, is urging the prosecution of the Kurrachee Harbour Works. We hope that, when he comes, he will turn the first sod of the "Extension."—*Sindian, Aug.* 29.

WE are in a position (says the same paper) to give the result of the Vienna Telegraph Congress just closed as regards the transmission of Indian messages by the Indo-European Telegraph. It is of a most gratifying character. The rates, from and after January 1st, 1869, for all messages of 20 words from *Kurrachee* to England is fixed at Rs. 24-11-0, and from any other station in India or Ceylon at Rs. 4 additional,—that is, Rs. 28-11-0 in all. The charges for messages despatched *via* Russia and Turkey are to be the same, and messages will be forwarded by whichever route happens to be the quickest at the time of despatch. Messages in *cypher* will be charged double the above rates, but will be repeated back from station to station to ensure correctness. The reduction which the Congress has effected, apart from the other advantages conferred, is most important, it being nearly forty per cent. of the rates at present in existence.

THE "Sind News" of Aug. 24 says—"We learn that a native trader in Bombay wrote to his people here, advising them that they ought to make preparations for between seventeen and twenty thousand troops [for the Frontier]. And a letter from Mooltan, dated the 15th, tells us—'Yesterday I learned that 20,000 men were ordered to Abbottabad. Orders have been received by telegraph to make provision for a good lot of the force.' Our correspondent adds—'I think this can be relied on. Accounts from the Frontier lately have looked as if an expedition would soon be necessary.'"

ILL health has compelled Mr. W. S. Paterson, of the Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Agra, to proceed to England for two years on furlough. —*Englishman, Aug.* 27.

SEROHI Grassias having afforded aid and shelter to dacoits, the Secretary of State has directed the Agent for Rajpootana to keep his attention constantly directed to the affairs of that troublesome Rajpoot state.—*Id.*

WITH reference to the increase in the salaries of Mr. Fagan, Senior Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and of certain officials of his Court, the Governor-General has remarked that as the allowances in question had been already granted to these gentlemen by the Government of Bengal before referring to the Viceroy, the orders of that Government are simply confirmed by the Government of India. It must, however, be understood, His Excellency adds, that increase of pay can only take effect from the date of the sanctioning order of the Government of India, or from receipt of the sanctioning order of the Secretary of State. Sir John Lawrence hoped that in all future cases this rule might be carefully observed.—*Id.*

THE Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a report from Mr. Munro, the Collector of Jessore, on the injury caused to the rice crops in that district by an insect called by the natives the Shenko-poka. The Curator of the Indian Museum states that the insect belongs to the sub-division Cyclica of Coleoptera, named Hispa; that it is very sensitive, and falls to the ground, and simulates death even when a stronger wind than usual occurs. The principal damage to the rice is caused by the beetle depositing its larvæ in the stem, and the Curator suggests that the only effectual means of destruction is to burn the entire crop on the field. The natives assert that this beetle only makes its appearance in large numbers during an unusually wet season like the present, and that, in ordinary seasons, it causes but little harm. Mr. Munro estimates the damage done during this season at from four to six annas of the entire crop, although in some parts the destruction has been almost total. Still he entertains no doubt that the people will be able to get over the difficulty, and says that they are on the whole cheerful, and the stocks of rice abundant.—*Id.*

SOME months ago the Nizam, on the occasion of the attempt on the life of Sir Salar Jung, issued an order that no person was to carry arms unless he had received special permission to do so. This order was a source of intense annoyance to the nobles of Hyderabad; they induced the Nizam to cancel it. Indeed, His Highness is said to have gone so far as to declare he had never issued it, but that the Minister had done so on his own responsibility, and for so grave an assumption of power he abused Sir Salar Jung in good set terms. The order was, however, republished, but it has worked so badly that the Nizam has again forbidden the carrying of arms, and has restricted the privilege to soldiers only. This new order will scarcely, however, be more successful than its predecessors—*Englishman, August* 25.

MR. E. LUSHINGTON leaves for England for good next spring, when, well-informed rumour has it, he will be succeeded as Financial Secretary by the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, at present at home on extended furlough.—*Indian Daily News, Aug.* 27.

WE sincerely regret to learn that ill health and the effects of a sprained foot will compel Mr. E. C. Bayley, the Home Secretary, to immediately take short leave beyond the limits of India. Mr. A. Howell will, it is thought, officiate during Mr. Bayley's absence.—*Id.*

THE Persian Government, it is said, has proposed that England should furnish Persia with a few steam vessels of war commanded by English officers, to be delivered one a year and to be manned in whatever manner they think most suitable. The principal service which these vessels will have to perform, will be to protect Persian commerce and enforce the orders of the Shah in the Persian Gulf. The cost of the vessels will be paid by Persia in yearly instalments.—*id.*

A PROPOSITION was made by the Punjab Government [illegible] the engineering staff, and increasing the establishment in connection with the inundation canals in the Punjab, but no decided action appears to have been taken in the matter by the Government of India since then. We are now glad to observe that the necessity of placing the works of the inundation canals under proper engineering control, in view to the canals being brought into a thorough state of efficiency, and made to pay a satisfactory revenue which has been strongly urged by the Punjab Government, under the circumstances stated by Colonel Strachey, the Inspector-General of Irrigation Works, in his memorandum on the subject, has been admitted by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, and the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the appointment of one Executive Engineer and six Assistant Engineers with minor survey establishments at a cost of about Rs. 3,510 per mensem to carry out preliminary investigations in relation to those works, subject to approval and confirmation by the Secretary of State.—*Id.*

THE 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, under Major Rawlins, left Dhurumsala on Thursday the 20th for the Frontier. The 4th Goorkhas, under Major Tytler, marched from Bukloh on the 19th for the same destination and were to proceed via Sealkote or Wuzeerabad.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE earthquake of the 20th appears to have branched off from Peshawur in two directions. We trace it all down the range of mountains in the Punjab to Dalhousie, Mussoorie, and Simla, and at the same time at Mooltan. We are curious to know if the shock, which extended over a very wide range of country, was felt down the valley of the Indus or in the Derajat. Another severe shock was felt at Landour on the evening of the 25th, at five minutes past eight, running from east to west.—*Id.*

A MOOLTAN correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette," writing on the 22nd ultimo, says—"A few days ago the wife of a sweeper in cantonment poisoned two of her children, for which crime of course she was taken up and lodged in jail. Now this fact would not of itself call for any particular remark, being unhappily but too common an occurrence amongst the lower order of natives, but yesterday afternoon an enormous concourse of the city people were observed assembling on the general parade ground, and on being questioned as to their object for this demonstration, declared in perfect good faith that they had come to witness the execution of the murderess, who they had been informed (by beat of tom-tom in the early morning) was to be torn to death by dogs. I assure you, Mr. Editor, I am not romancing, but state an actual fact. Who the author of the hoax was is unknown, but doubtless an inquiry will be made into the matter by the civil authorities. The woman in question was the wife of a sweeper in the employ of Brigadier General Kaye, commanding the station, and the motive alleged for the crime was jealousy. One of the two children poisoned has recovered, but the other, a child of seven years of age, died the same day."

WE regret to learn (says the "Lucknow Times") from our Seetapoor letters that two well-known Talookdars of that district, Annund Sing of Rampore Kulla and Seetaram of Bhujoopore, (not Seetaram Sett) are charged in Mr. Assistant Commissioner Hamilton's Court with riot, and are likely to be committed to the Sessions for trial. It is alleged that there was a personal encounter between the brace of barons, and, according to the medical evidence, the head of one of them appears to have been somewhat severely handled. We are informed that the affray began with simple wrestling, at a public gathering, between the two Talookdars' servants, and ended in the masters trying their respective strength. To the credit of the body of Talookdars be it said that for years past so unseemly an affray has never taken place. We hope to be able to furnish the result of the trial when it is made known.

THE "Straits Times" of the 13th ulto. has the following:—"The news from Sarawak, by the *Royalist* yesterday, confirms the news received the other day via Labuan. Intelligence of the death of their Rajah, Sir James Brooke, reached Sarawak on the 25th July, and on the 1st instant Charles F. Brooke, Esq., the Tuan Mudah, was proclaimed successor. There was but little ceremony on the occasion. The Tuan Mudah made a speech in Malay, in the Court House, in which he said that he would follow the policy of the late Rajah, and uphold the religious liberties of his subjects, and he asked the chiefs there assembled whether they were satisfied with his accession. One of the Datus then answered for himself and colleagues that they were quite satisfied with him, and would support him to the best of their ability and power. The new Rajah was then proclaimed by the Malay crier, and the affair was over. A Dutch man-of-war had visited Sarawak on the 24th July for the first time for some years. She had afterwards proceeded on to Labuan and when going down the river flew her flag half-mast high."

A JOURNALIST'S position at Singapore seems to be unenviable. The "Singapore Free Press" of the 6th August thus laments the dearth of news:—"When shall we ever have anything worth writing about for a European Summary. Things are simply as dull as ditch-water; and it would almost take a second Soloman to find a subject to write about. In commercial matters there is little doing, and in general matters there is almost less. The attempt to pick up news in Singapore is simply a joke. A 'Penny-a-liner' would indubitably starve here, so limited is the field he would have to work upon. The attempt to get intelligence in this part of the world is about equal to an attempt to dig gold out of sand."

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

THE following postal notice was sent to us yesterday:—"The monsoon arrangement under which overland steamers quit Bombay on Tuesdays in lieu of Saturdays will cease with the Mail leaving Bombay on the 15th proximo.

"The following steamers with the homeward Overland Mail will leave Bombay on Saturday, the 26th September, and on each succeeding Saturday at 5 P.M."

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES ON THE N. W. FRONTIER.

(*Lahore Chronicle, Aug.* 26.)

JUST before going to press we received the following from our correspondent:—During the afternoon of the 11th instant, a wing of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, under command of Captain G. C. Ross, marched through the Soosal Pass, and joined the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Rothney (consisting of Hughes' Mountain Train Battery, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and 5th Goorkhas) at Oghee in the Agror Valley. It is stated that the Pass was in the hands of the enemy until noon on the same day. The 2nd Goorkha Regiment marched from Abbotabad on the morning of the same day and were in possession of the Pass by eleven o'clock that night, and are still holding it.

On the morning of the 12th the force in the Agror Valley moved out and engaged the enemy, but they evidently did not appreciate the attention paid them, as they kept a distance of some two or three hundred yards from the force; however, the demonstration had the effect of driving them off, since which they have not put in an appearance. Our loss was ten men and two horses wounded; the enemy confess to twenty-one killed and wounded, but the number is supposed to be considerably larger.

A squadron of the Guide Cavalry, under command of Captain Campbell, joined the force on the 13th instant.

A large force is already collected at Abbotabad, and it is stated that it will be divided into two brigades, one under command of Brigadier General Bright, 1-19th Regiment, the other under Brigadier General Vaughan, C.B., Punjab Frontier Force; the former to proceed via Agror Valley, the later via Derbund.

The following are the troops which have reached Abbotabad, viz., D—F, R H A, Head Quarters 16th Bengal Cavalry. 1-6th Regiment (Sniders), 1-19th Regiment, detachment 77th Regiment (from working party), and 24th Punjab Native Infantry. Regiments are moving up from all parts of the country, and it is firmly believed that something will at last be done. The regiments said to comprise Brigadier General Bright's column, are D—F, R. H. A. Hughes' Mountain Train Bathery, 16th Bengal Cavalry, 1-19th, 1-6th Regiments, 2nd and 5th Gooorkhas, and 2nd Punjab Infantry. The roads is being repaired as rapidly as possible to allow elephants to bring on the guns of Colonel Renney's Battery, and considering this road has not been touched since the expedition in 1853 under Sir R. Napier, it is in wonderfully good order. The statement in the "Pioneer" that a horse was killed, cooked *al fresco*, and eaten on the hillside was perfectly correct. General Wild, C. B. and Staff have visited Oghee and returned to Abbotabad. It is very doubtful if any more will be done for a fortnight at least. A large ammunition store is being formed at Rawul Pindee.

We hear that the 6th Royal Regiment have suffered considerably from the heat, as many as thirty-one cases having occurred in one day, of which six proved fatal. This is very serious in a corps so lately arrived from England. Rumour says they will not go to the front, but will be relieved by the 38th from Sealkote. The heat in the Agror Valley is very considerable, but there is little or no sickness.

(*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 29.)

WE have no further news from the Frontier. The report that General Wilde had been wounded, mentioned by a Lahore paper has not been in, any way confirmed, and we trust, as we before expressed our belief, that it was unfounded. What made it appear not improbable, was a statement by one of our own correspondents that the General was going out on a reconnoitering expedition, and such expeditions are attended with unusual risk in mountain warfare of this kind.

The Hussunzaies, against whom our arms are now turned, have given us no molestation since 1851, when they murdered Messrs. Carne and Tapp, two Customs officers who persisted in proceeding against the advice of the district officer, then Major Abbott, across our boundary into Hussunzaie territory. In consequence of this outrage an expedition proceeded, accompanied by Colonel Mackeson in December 1852 and January 1853 against the tribe. Our troops scaled the famous Black Mountain, burned the villages, and destroyed the stores of grain collected there.

After that the tribe was quiet, but in 1855 they had a dispute with the people of Agror, the place recently attacked, relative to a marriage, and threatened to ravage that tract of country; but a message was sent to them reminding them of 1853, and they abandoned their intention.

The Hussunzaie territory is situated between the northern frontier of Huzara and the Indus. It is a narrow strip of country, rugged and mountainous. The Hussunzaiss numbered according to the report drawn up by Mr. now Sir R. Temple in 1864, some two thousand fighting men.

Below the Hussanzaie country and on the right bank of the Indus opposite Torbela is Mount Mahaban, at the foot of which and on the bank of the river is the colony of Sittana, rendered famous in the Umbeyla campaign.

Deputy Inspector General Morton proceeds with the Hazara Field Force in medical superintendence.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Daily News, Aug.* 27.)

WE should be very reluctant to cause needless alarm to any portion of our fellow citizens; and yet we should scarcely discharge a public duty without calling the special attention of the Health Officer and the medical faculty of Calcutta to a serious outbreak of cholera in certain parts of the city. In the course of yesterday, letters were received begging us to draw attention to the state of affairs. One correspondent speaks of it as a "fearful outbreak, both amongst the Christian and native population," and desires attention to be drawn to it that steps may be taken to arrest the havoc it is making. Another correspondent writing from a temporary address, having deemed it prudent to quit his permanent abode, states that "the disease is raging with such virulence that not one case has yet been known in which the patient has recovered; Christian and natives are suffering alike. Mr. Moncrieff, Printer of the E. I. R, died on Monday, having been attacked on Sunday. One Mr. Jacob died on Sunday. Yesterday one Miller was buried. There are three others in E. A. lane, one gentleman and two ladies, and several whose names I do not know. Many Christian families have shut their houses, and gone away to other parts of the town. The mortality amongst the natives is something fearful. A medical gentleman told me yesterday that he suspected the water had something to do with the disease, and suggested an examination of the water in Wellesley Square." This certainly discloses an alarming state of things, and the sanitary condition of Toltollah must be far from what it should be. We trust the Health Officer will make inquiry into the matter, and take some steps to remedy any evil that may be found in the neighbourhood likely to cause the mortality to which we refer.

SHAKSPEARE IN THE HAYMARKET.—To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Sir,—The other evening I went to see "Othello" at the Haymarket Theatre. Of the acting I shall say nothing; but what followed was remarkable. Othello, being called for at the end, scuttled across the stage, pulling after him Desdemona in her shift, and giggling! My displeasure found vent in a few indignant words, which seemed to perplex a most respectable gentleman who sat next to me, and who gravely explained to me that the lady had a silk dress under the muslin.—AN OLD PLAYGOER.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 29TH AUG. AFTERNOON.

At the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day there was an active demand for arrivals.
Fair Dhollera to arrive 8d.
Bank Shares are unchanged.
Consols, 93⅞
4 Per Cent. Government Securities... 91½
5 " " " ...105
5½ " " " ...111
Exchange on India 1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 11d.
Total Coin in Banks of England and France............... } £73,250,000
Do. Notes outstanding £72,750,000

BOMBAY.

THE September number of the "Indian Travellers' Guide" was published yesterday.

AT the annual general meeting held yesterday of the "Alexandra Press Company, Limited," a dividend of thirty rupees per share was declared.

THE Prarthana Samaj of Bombay is making efforts to obtain a "prayer hall" of its own, for its weekly deistical meetings.

THE fourth monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in their rooms over the Dockyard gate on Monday last, when the following members were elected:—Major Campbell; Messrs. P. Ashdown, W. Bayford, Michael Collins, F. R. Honey, W. Johnstone, A. J. Macdonald, T. J. Pilcher, R. Soundes, and C. A. Stewart; and Captain C. A. White. Withdrawn: Messrs. P. Hermann, James Reynell, and R. Roberts.

YESTERDAY, through the information of Kessowjee Bhowanee, moonim in the service of the firm of Dewjee Maccundjee, a warrant was obtained from Mr. Nana Morojee against an agent of the same firm named Kessowjee Oomersey. On Monday last Kessowjee was entrusted with Rs. 2,000 to make a payment on account of two hoondees drawn against the firm. Since the receipt of the amount he has not made his appearance, and from enquiries already made, it appears the money has not yet been paid.

YESTERDAY Mr. Warden committed one Mona (woman), to stand her trial at the Criminal Sessions for criminal breach of trust in respect of some gold ornaments belonging to one Thara (woman). It appeared that Thara and Mona had been very intimate with each other a few months back, and that this led Thara to give her jewels to the prisoner as a loan, but instead of returning them within the appointed time she ran away to Belgaum, where she has been apprehended upon a warrant.

IN the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, a suit was heard at the instance of Chas. Shand and Co. against Dhunjee Lukhmeechund and Lukhmeechund Purbut, for Rs. 1,446 the amount of a bill. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Mayhew for the first defendant; and decree was given against the second defendant for the amount with interest and costs. The same plaintiffs also got a decree against Jhetta Poonja for Rs. 2,982, a re-draft on a cotton consignment, with interest, costs, and speedy execution. Mr. Dunbar appeared for Sha Govurdhundass Purshotumdass and obtained a decree for Rs. 3,940, the amount of an adjusted account due by Vunsidhur Purbhoodass, with interest at 9 per cent. from 28th October, and costs. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff in a suit by Thucker Canjee Luckmidass against Thucker Runchordas Canjee, and obtained a decree for Rs. 4,009, the amount of an adjusted account dated November 1866, with interest and costs. Speedy execution was granted as the defendant had absconded.

MR. MACPHERSON yesterday, on behalf of Kikabhoy Budroodeen, a Borah, appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp, and prayed for a decree against Wamonrow Wassoodew for Rs. 2,412-13-3, which he alleged was due to him for stationery and other goods delivered. His Lordship granted a decree for the plaintiff with costs, simple interest at 6 per cent. from judgment till payment, and speedy execution.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp, Mr. Branson, on behalf of the Asiatic Bank, sued Ootumchund Dewchund for Rs. 1,300, the amount due by him for the late call of £10 per share on thirteen new shares of that bank. Decree was given for the amount claimed, with simple interest at 6 per cent. on the amount, from judgment till payment. Speedy execution was also granted.

IN the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, a suit was called at the instance of the Justices of the Peace of Bombay against Chintamon Dadoba Josey and Shunker Bapoo, for Rs. 4,000, as sureties for Madhowdass Hurrichund Josey, general collector of municipal rates and taxes. It was stated, however, that the case had been arranged, and it was accordingly dismissed.

THE "Hindu Reformer" of yesterday has the following paragraph:—"Rumour with its thousand tongues is now busy in circulating a report that Colonel DeLisle, R. E., late Consulting Engineer to Government, Railway Department, is likely to be appointed Agent of the G. I. P. Railway in the room of Major General H. Rivers R. E. resigned. How far this information has any foundation in truth, we do not undertake to say, but give it just as it has reached us, though we would take occasion at the same time to observe, that in the event of the report proving true, the G. I. P. Railway shall have ample grounds to felicitate itself upon the new nomination; for whether in or out of the service, Colonel DeLisle is almost without a superior, and he is certainly inferior to none. Few gentlemen possess the ability and experience which he commands. He is therefore likely to prove a very good Agent."

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.—Most of our readers will remember the sensation made a year or so ago when the Divan Exchange was first opened by the "White Man." Since that time it has become quite an institution in Bombay. The original proprietor having made a fortune by his enterprise has retired, and the Divan has now fallen into the hands of new proprietors, who have entirely refitted the place and made a number of judicious alterations and improvements. Amongst others the saloon has been divided into compartments for the accommodation of small parties and individuals, leaving at the same time ample space in the centre. Hot tiffins are now served up daily, from half-past one o'clock, in a superior and neat style; The *cuisine* is presided over by a French cook, and the charges are exceedingly moderate. In another part of the premises there is a commodious billiard room with three excellent tables. All kinds of American and iced drinks, as well as wines, spirits, and malt liquors, are at command. The Divan Exchange meets a want which has been long a desideratum in this city, a place where one can drop in and get a good tiffin, well cooked, and expeditiously and cleanly served. This is the object aimed at by the caterers at the Divan. Such enterprise in these dull times deserves success.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO ASSIST THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FLOODS IN GOOZERAT.

	Rs.
Messrs. Vurjeevundass and Nurrotumdass Madhowdass.	2000
Dinshaw Maneckjee Pitty, Esq.	2000
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.	1500
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee and Co.	1500
Ramjee Madhowjee, Esq.	1000
Dadabhai Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	1000
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	1000
Baee Maneckbaee and Motteebaee	1000
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Esq.	1000
Jewraj Baloo, Esq.	1000
Morarbhai Vijbhookhundass, Esq.	1000
Messrs. Hormusjee Muncherjee Camajee Sons and Co.	1000
Canjee Chutoor, Esq.	1000
Messrs. Cullianjee Sewjee and Co.	1000
Goculdass Madhowjee, Esq.	1000
Framjee Nesserwanjee Patell, Esq.	700
Morarjee Goculdass, Esq.	700
Dhurumsey Luckmedass, Esq.	500
Runchodedass Megjee, Esq.	500
Davejee Gungadhur, Esq.	500
Mathooradass Madhowjee, Esq.	500
Tapeedass Vurujdass, Esq.	500
Hormusjee Eduljee Camajee's Charity Fund	500
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Esq.	400
Luckmedass Khimjee, Esq.	400
Goculdass Leladhur, Esq.	400
Rowjee Roopchund, Esq.	250
Kahandass Muncharam, Esq.	200
Messrs. Nesserwanjee Bomanjee Mody & Sons	200
Hurrilal Mohunlal, Esq.	150
Jaware Goculdass, Esq.	150
Nansey Thackersey, Esq.	125
Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co.	100
Dorabjee Burjorjee, Esq.	25
Framjee Shapoorjee Lalcaca, Esq.	15
Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons	15
Sorabjee Rustomjee, Esq.	10
Rupees	24,840

N. B.—Rupees (20,000) Twenty thousand on account of the above subscriptions have been forwarded through the Accountant General of Bombay to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Morarjee Goculdass, Esq., No. 2 Church Lane, and Ramjee Madhowjee, Esq., Bazaar Gate Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

Twenty-first Day: Monday, August 31.

We yesterday published the first half of the evidence taken before the Commissioners on Monday. The following is the remaining portion:—

Mr. Premchund Roychund's examination continued. President—Now, we will go back again. I forgot to ask you: this second account in Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy's name was a transfer relating to 180 shares of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) A speculation in Bank of Bombay shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Dosabhoy was debited in that account with the sum of 4 lakhs and upwards?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, that was the price of the shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And which was paid to you?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, who were interested in that account?—(A.) In this account Mr. Morrison, Mr. Tracey, and myself, I think. (Q.) Nobody else?—(A.) I do not remember, sir; Mr. Blair may have been interested. (Q.) You know the way you answered me before. I want to guard you against that sort of answering. I do not want to know in whose names it stood, but who were the parties interested in the account?—(A.) As far as I remember there were three parties, and Dosabhoy tells me Mr. Blair was also interested in it. (Q.) Well, was he or was he not?—(A.) I do not remember, sir. (Q.) When did that account begin?—(A.) On 9th November 1864. (Q.) Well, now, did Mr. Lawrence, the liquidator, make any claim upon Dosabhoy for that balance?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And how was that matter settled?—(A.) By giving one Back Bay share and paying Rs. 5,000 in cash. (Q.) Who furnished the Rs. 5,000 cash and the Back Bay share to Dossabhoy?—(A.) I gave them to him. (Q.) Were not you under trust at the time?—(A.) No, not at that time. President—Oh yes, I think you were. Witness—But I was trading afterwards. (Q.) Now, you know that transaction took place in January 1867; did it not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you became insolvent or went under trustees in August 1866?—(A.) In September 1866. (Q.) Were your trustees acquainted with this little transaction?—(A.) No, sir.

President—Now, let me ask you another question. In looking over your books, or rather the translation made by the interpreter of entries in your books, I see no charge for brokerage to Mr. Blair in your transactions of buying and selling shares for him. Witness—No, sir; there is none. (Q.) Now, did he pay you any brokerage?—(A.) No. (Q.) He never paid you any brokerage?—(A.) I never asked him and he never paid any to me. (Q.) What is your charge for brokerage?—how much per cent?—(A.) ½ per cent. on shares. President—That would amount to considerable sums on large transactions of 12 lakhs and 14 lakhs. Witness—At that time I was doing brokerage business for many persons and I never used to ask money—they used to credit the money to my account. President—Let me understand you. You say you never charged anybody brokerage?—(A.) I never sent a bill for brokerage to anybody then. (Q.) They sent you the brokerage?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you mean to say you were too great a man then to charge brokerage?—(A.) I had plenty business at that time, and had no time to send accounts. (Q.) As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Blair never did pay you any brokerage?—(A.) No. (Q.) Did Mr. Robertson ever pay you any brokerage?—(A.) Mr. Robertson had only very small transactions. (Q.) But as a matter of fact, did he pay you brokerage for what you did?—(A.) No.

President—Now, the last time you were here, you gave us an explanation of Rs. 4,950 which has been shown by Mr. Blair's account with the Asiatic Bank to have been paid by him to you. Your former explanation of that was that it related to some share transaction between Mr. Blair and Mr. Barnes of the Agra Bank. Have you any further explanation of that?—(A.) Mr. Barnes will tell you. (Q.) Where is he?—(A.) He is in England; inspector of branches of the Agra Bank.

President—Well, there was another transaction on which you were examined, regarding the transaction in Back Bay shares by Mr. Blair to Javerilal Umiashunker?—(A.) Yes. President—There was an item of interest, Rs. 2,995, which I could not understand at the time, and in fact I believe nobody can understand yet. Was that in respect of a time-bargain?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Was Mr. Blair in the habit of entering into time-bargains?—(A.) He must have had one or two time-bargains. That was a July time-bargain. (Q.) You say he had only one or two such transactions. I am to understand he was not in the habit of entering into time-bargains?—(A.) No. President—Well, you also said the other day before us, when we were trying to ascertain your exact position on the 20th April, that you owed the Bank of Hindustan only Rs. 3,20,000. Now I had the books here and find you owed Rs. 5,06,000 on one account and one lakh on another, in all Rs. 6,06,789?—(A.) That may be so. President—Now, you ought to be more careful in these figures, for we go after you and find you out in every one of them. Witness—I said that was in my books.

President—Now, we come to the accounts of your father, and first of all there is one between Roychund Deepchund with Mr. Blair. Do not your books show that many sums were advanced by Roychund Deepchund to Mr. Blair during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921? (A pause.) Do not they show that?—(A.) It may be. (Q.) Have not you been here going through your books?—(A.) My clerk has. President—Well, I must trouble you to look to the accounts of Mr. Blair in 1919, at pages 17 and 30 of your ledger. Did not he receive on 26th November 1863 a sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And on 8th August 1864 a cheque for which he wrote an acknowledgment for Rs. 20,000 and another small item Rs. 2,019?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) That was carried over into next year's account and balanced?—(A.) Just so. (Q.) And the balance at the end of 1919 was Rs. 20,000, due by Mr. Blair to your father?—(A.) Yes. President—Well, I will not take you through the items seriatim; but does it not appear that for shares purchased by your father for Mr. Blair, and calls on shares paid by him on Mr. Blair's behalf, there was a sum of Rs. 1,68,000 expended and a sum of Rs. 1,15,500 received; and that the balance due by Mr. Blair to your father at the end of 1920 was Rs. 52,,679?—(A.) Yes. President—Well, we will turn to the next year's account, 1921, page 9 of your ledger. Does it not appear from that account that Roychund Deepchund advanced to Mr. Blair for calls on shares and purchase of shares and a draft of Rs. 1,15,500 very large sums of money?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) And was not that account balanced on 24th April 1865, just before Mr. Blair left, by a payment by Mr. Blair to your father of Rs. 1,51,875, the amount due from him to your father?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) I believe that money was raised by Mr. Blair by the mortgage of his Bank of Bombay shares. Do you know that?—(A.) I do not, sir.

President—Well, we will now go to the account of Mr. Robertson of the Bank of Bombay, with Roychund Deepchund, entered in the ledger for 1920 and 1921. Does it not appear from that account that in the year 1920 Roychund Deepchund advanced several sums to Mr. Robertson, amounting on the whole to Rs. 46,529?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And that Rs. 34,000 was received on the other side, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,529 at the end of the year due from Mr. Robertson to your father?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Does it not appear from that account that in the year 1921 your father Roychund Deepchund lent several further sums of money amounting in the balance I have mentioned to Rs. 76,040-4-6 to Mr. Robertson?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And that he received on the other side only Rs. 800, and that there was a balance due at the end of that year from Mr. Robertson to your father of Rs. 75,240?—(A.) Yes. But my father took over some Bank of Bombay shares. President.—You need not be afraid I am going to ask you that question next. Rs. 75,240 was the balance due from Mr. Robertson to your father at the end of that year?—(A.) Yes. President—We have no books for the next year, and I want to ask you how that account was ended?—(A.) My father took over some Bank of Bombay shares from Mr. Robertson and the account was squared.

President—Now I want to ask you about Mr. Bullock's account with your father in the Sumvut years 1920 and 1921. Does it not appear that in 1920 Roychund Deepchund lent several sums of money in payment of shares and calls on shares to Mr. Bullock, and that at the end of the year there was a balance against him of Rs. 18,600?—(A.) Yes, that is the cost of five Bank of Bombay shares. (Q.) Well, does it not appear that your father continued in 1821 to make advances to Mr. Bullock—though not to a large account, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 563—down to 8th February 1865, and that then the account was made up with interest and paid by cheque for Rs. 19,970 on the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) It appears so. (Q.) Does it not appear that after that account was finally settled your father paid another sum to him by cheque on the Kalbadavie branch for Rs. 2,000?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Is that sum still due from Mr. Bullock to your father?—(A.) Mr. Bullock has paid a small part of it.

President—Had your father any account with any other official of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I don't know. President—I think you will find an account with Mr. Smith, an officer of the Bank of Bombay. It is a small item, only one sum I think?—(A.) Yes, I find it here—(referring to Roychund's account). (Q.) And what does it show?—(A.) February 1864 Rs. 2,202-10. (Q.) What office did Mr. Smith hold in the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) He was an accountant. (Q.) Where is he now?—(A.) He went to the Old Financial. (Q.) It was he who published the pamphlet. Is that the same man?—(A.) Yes. Interpreter (reading) "3rd February 1864,—Debited to account of Mr. Smith of the Bank of Bombay 20 shares of the Bank of India at Rs. 106¾, Rs. 2,202-8 cash paid secured by 20 shares." (Q.) He had no other account with any other officer of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) No.

President—Now you promised to give us a list of the shares that you bought and sold for Mr. Robertson. In looking over your evidence, which we have done since the adjournment, I find that was so, and I don't think you have given us anything of the kind. Can you get it for us—a list of all the shares you bought or sold for Mr. Robertson of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) No, sir, I can't. (Q.) You should know that from your own books?—(A.) Yes, but I have no account at all of Mr. Robertson's. President—You must have been speaking of some account when you gave us that promise. Did you refer to transactions with Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) Yes.

President—Now, I want you to point out the A. B. C. account of Mr. Robertson in the Asiatic Bank books. I want that marked so that there can be no mistake. You know there was a mistake at first, instead of its being the account of Mr. Blair it turned out to be that of Mr. Robertson, and I want to have that marked. Witness then pointed out the account on the books of the Asiatic Bank and that was marked by the Secretary.

President—Now, Premchund, about the most disastrous times of the Bank of Bombay were from 1st July 1864 to 1st May 1865—in these ten months. During a great number of these months you were a director of the Bank of Bombay. Witness—Yes. President—And when you were not a director you were a broker constantly doing business in the Bank of Bombay, you were constantly in and out of the Bank in one capacity or other. Witness—Yes, I have been in the Bank. President—I suppose there was no man in Bombay that we could select better qualified to tell us how the business of that bank was conducted—Is there?—(A.) Plenty of others. (Q.) No one knew better how business was conducted?—(A.) I knew something. (Q.) Now I will ask you to confine your attention to the time when Mr. Blair was secretary.—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Who was chairman at that time?—(A.) Mr. Birch. (Q.) Did he attend regularly?—(A.) Almost every day. (Q.) What for?—(A.) Just to talk with Mr. Blair and consult about the business of the bank. (Q.) Do you mean to say he did nothing but talk? Had he not a room in which he sat down and stayed for an hour sometimes?—(A.) Sometimes he stayed for one hour and sometimes for two. (Q.) Did Mr. Blair attend regularly?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you observe how he conducted the business of the Bank? Witness—Mr. Blair?—President.—Yes. Did you observe how he conducted the business of the bank? You must have had many opportunities of observing that.—(A.) Yes. He was doing business pretty freely. President—He was doing business pretty freely! But whom did he consult in carrying on the business?—(A.) I think he was consulting Mr. Birch probably. President—Mr. Birch probably! But don't you know. I don't want probabilities. I should say I could not fix on a man in Bombay who could tell us more about it than yourself.—Witness I think he was consulting Mr. Birch. President—You think he was consulting Mr. Birch. Now, what were your means of knowing that?—(A.) Because when I went he was often talking with him. And I asked him sometimes when large loans were granted, whether he had told any of the directors at all, and he said he had told some of the directors and got full authority from them. President—He consulted some of them. Did he say whom?—(A.) He said he told Mr. Birch always what business he had done. (Q.) Did not he consult you generally?—(A.) Oh, yes; he consulted me also sometimes, asking about parties. (Q.) I should think with native constituents he chiefly consulted you?—(A.) Yes, he consulted me in the first place. (Q.) Mr. Birch, I suppose, had very little means of knowledge? Did he know the people here very well?—(A.) No, not natives. President—Well, now, during Mr. Robertson's time, after April 1865. Do you know the exact date Mr. Blair left, about the first steamer in May was it not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Who was chairman during Mr. Robertson's time?—(A.) Mr. Hannay, and afterwards Mr. Lidderdale. President—Yes, that was after the storm was pretty well over. Did Mr. Hannay attend regularly?—(A.) Mr. Robertson used to consult him on everything. (Q.) How did you know that?—(A.) Because they were always writing notes to each other. (Q.) Did Mr. Hannay attend regularly at the bank; as regularly as Mr. Birch?—(A.) I don't know that, but Mr. Hannay was attending I think almost every day. The bank was very near his office. (Q.) Now, did any of these chairmen—Mr. Birch or Mr. Hannay—ever consult you directly in the conduct of the business of the Bank?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) They never did?—(A.) They asked me about parties sometimes. (Q.) Whose handwriting (showing a note) is that?—(A.) Mr. Tracey's. President—Just look at the second paragraph, at the bottom of the page. Witness—I think it is. President—Read it. Witness (reading)—"I hope by this time you will have arranged something with Mr. Best for me. What do you think about the future business—because next year there ought to be money made both on cotton and goods? I am most anxious to hear something on the subject.' President—That is a letter to you, is it not?—(A.) It is a letter to me. How it came to the Commission I don't know (a laugh). President—Well, now, I want to know what transaction that is about?—(A.) It is about his own account in the Asiatic Bank. It is settled now. (Q.) What has Mr. Best to do with this account in the Asiatic Bank?—(A.) He wrote to Mr. Best, I think, to ask me to settle the account. (Q.) It has nothing to do with the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) No. (Q.) Are you quite sure about that?—(A.) Yes; it was in the Asiatic. (Q.) Do you know a person of the name of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugger?—(A.) Yes. President—Well, just look at that handwriting (showing a letter). That is yours?—(A.) Yes. President—And you say here, after speaking of another person, "Merwanjee is worth 15 lakhs." This is some advice you are giving Mr. Bobertson who wrote to you for advice about him? Witness—He was worth 15 lakhs at that time. President (continuing to read)—"But he is a large speculator and may lose the whole in three days. Still give him 1 lakh, and risk it—yours sincerely, P. R." Is that your advice?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Is that the style of advice you would give a banker—to risk it?—(A.) That is what I thought. (Q.) You thought they should risk it?—(A.) I thought if he would risk one lakh there would have been on fear at all. President—But that is not what you say at all. You said he should give him one lakh, and risk that. Well, it turns out he had acted no that advice, though not in reference to this occasion of which you spoke. But on 21st January, 28 days after, they lent him Rs. 1,50,000 and lost of that Rs. 1,25,000. Witness—I said one lakh at that time. (Q.) You thought they should lend him one lakh and risk it.—(A.) But they had to consider what I said. President—That is a very lame explanation I don't think you were a very good adviser to the bank if you advised them to give lakhs out and risk it.

Now you promised to tell us something about the price of shares more accurately than last time. I am very anxious to get that. We are to call some share brokers here who will say. We have got the Back Bay pretty correctly. Do you know anything about what was the price of the shares of the Asiatic Bank when the second issue came out?—(A.) Rs. 151 per cent. premium. (Q.) The Asiatic Trading Company?—(A.) I have no prices. (Q.) I think you said these shares were not transferable.—(A.) They were not transferable. President—I want to know the price of Mazagon Reclamation Company's shares.—(A.) I can't find anything in my books. (Q.) I think you told us that at first?—(A.) Yes, I said they were at a premium. President—I think I took down what you did say. It appears there was an actual sale of Mr. Robertson's. Do you remember that sale. (A.) Yes President—That is in your books, and you look there you will see it. The actual sale brought at Rs. 8,750. You had not been looking at your books very carefully. Then what was the price of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company's shares?—(A.) Rs. 6,200 premium at about the 16th December. (Q.) The Bombay Shipping Company at the time of allotment?—(A.) Rs. 1,500 premium. (Q.) Was that at the original allotment in 1863?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) The Port Canning Company?—(A.) Rs. 7,000 premium. (Q.) What is the date you give that for?—(A.) 1st February 1865, when they were allotted. (Q.) Then the United Victoria and Colaba Company?—(A.) Rs. 8,500 premium at the time of allotment on 28th January 1865. (Q.) Did you know anything about the new issue of the Elphinstone Press Company?—(A.) Yes, they were sold by auction, the whole of them were. There were no allotments.

President—There is only one more question I have to ask you at present, though I daresay there will be more before we leave. Do you remember that negotiation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee in which you deposited ten Back Bay shares and borrowed Rs. 6,25,000 from the Bank of Bombay for him?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, the new shares only cost Rs. 5,25,000?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) What did you do with the other lakh?—(A.) I got the loan in payment of the amount due by him to me. President—Cursetjee Furdoonjee complains that he never got a penny of it. Do you mean to say he owed you money at that time? You know you bought only ten Back Bay shares and it is clear from your books that they cost only Rs. 5,25,000. (A.) I bought 50 shares. President—But we went through all these and it is clear that they cost Rs. 5,25,000, and you borrowed Rs. 6,25,000 on them.—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now what did you do with the other lakh?—(A.) I bought 50 Back Bay shares and got 10 lakhs on 20 to the Royal Bank, 10 lakhs on 20 to the Commercial, and Rs. 6,25,000 on 10 to the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) That was the cost of them all?—(A.) Yes. President—Oh, that may account for it, but still the Bank of Bombay lent you a lakh more than the shares were worth on the day they stood highest in the market?—(A.) Yes; but then Cursetjee Furdoonjee was a rich man.

Mr. Melvill—You know that Mr. Blair wrote you saying you would need to lodge the shares in the Bank as a safe custody. What did that mean?—To prevent your selling them?—(A.) For safety to the Bank. President—Now, did not these words really mean a security, and was this not only a subterfuge for the secretary to say they were not lending on shares?—(A.) Yes.

President—Well, now, I think we will adjourn. We must have your brother Custoorchund here within a month. Mr. Melvill—Will Custoorchund be here?—(A.) As soon as I see him I will send him. President—But you know you can easily see him.

It is quite clear, is it not, that about that account to the Bank of Hindustan you owed them on the loan account Rs. 1,06,783? I had the books here and went through the account myself. You said before it was Rs. 3,20,000.—(A.) I got that from my books. President—I find Rs. 1,06,783 in the loan account, and Rs. 5,00,006 on the general account. You don't dispute these facts? If you do look to your accounts and let us see. Witness (after examining his books)—I think they may have debited some redrafts. President—You told us there were about Rs. 3,23,000. Witness—I have sent for my books. President—You gave that amount then, and though you had not included the loan account that would not bring it up to this amount. Witness—There were debits on some re-drafts. President—We make it 5 lakhs and then there is the loan account Rs. 1,06,000. Witness—And how much does it come to altogether? President—We have one account for the whole thing and make it much more against you than you stated. We have it at Rs. 6,06,000. Well, that will do; see if you can get Custoorchund here.

Mr. Steele, manager to the liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, was then re-examined. (Q.) Have you got a note signed by Custoorchund for the balance of an account? Witness in reply handed in a note. (Q.) That is his signature?—(A.) Well, I suppose so. (Q.) Did you see him sign it?—(A.) Oh, no. (Q.) Have you got a book of bad and doubtful debts on 28th April? Witness replied in the affirmative and handed in the book referred to.

Mr. Robert H. Baker deposed—I was deputy manager of the Asiatic Bank. (Q.) Do you know an account in the Bank, called second account, headed Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co.,—not their general current account?—(A.) Yes. There was another account. (Q.) What do you know about that?—(A.) I remember I got a memorandum and was told by Mr. Morrison that he had arranged to give 5 lakhs to Premchund on the account of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co. I think that bill, which Mr. Steele handed in just now, has the memorandum attached to it. (Q.) And are those hieroglyphics in the corner Mr. Morrison's initials?—(A.) Yes. "A. M." (Q.) Do you remember seeing Hormusjee Nowrojee Sacklatwalla at a subsequent period? Witness.—Will you allow me to say how the account was worked? President—Oh, yes; certainly. Witness—Mr. Morrison said shares would be sent in by Premchund, that the Asiatic Bank was to pay for them, and that any balance exceeding 5 lakhs would be refunded, by Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co., or if they did not send in 50 shares they would make up the difference. As it turned out we got 37 shares sent in by Premchund with notes by him requesting us to pay the brokers. When the amount came to near 5 lakhs I, as sub-agent, wrote a letter to Premchund telling him the 5 lakhs had been paid and saying that 37 shares had been received. We also sent him a bond for signature by Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. and asking that 13 shares be sent to make up the 50. That was not done, and I remember seeing Hormusjee and asking him for an acknowledgment. (Q.) Well, did he acknowledge that that account belonged to his firm?—(A.) No. (Q.) He repudiated it?—(A.) He said he would see Premchund, but at all events he did not admit the account. (Q.) Did not that excite your suspicions about that account?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you proceed to make any enquiries about it?—(A.) The only enquiry I made was to speak to Mr. Morrison. (Q.) And what did Mr. Morrison tell you?—(A.) He said he would see Premchund and get it arranged. (Q.) He did not disclose anything about the account?—(A.) No. (Q.) You must have known that Premchund had an interest in the account standing in the name of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co.?—(A.) Yes, at least I believed he had some interest in it. I supposed there would be a dispute between them, because they were intimately connected. (Q.) Do you know how that transaction was concluded?—(A.) It was eventually put into Custoorchund's name and a number of other securities, including 13 Back Bay shares, were handed to us by Premchund. The particulars of them are on the back of that promissory note. (Q.) Well, then, are you aware of Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy having two accounts in the Asiatic Bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Were you not aware that these were not his own accounts?—(A.) Well, one of the accounts I believe was not altogether his own at any rate. (Q.) Which one was that?—(A.) It was an account on the security of Bank of Bombay shares. (Q.) Did you know with whom he really was interested in that account?—(A.) I think the only knowledge I had was from his enclosing dividends which were not upon shares standing in his name. Dossabhoy had got a dividend certificate from the Bank of Bombay and sent it with a letter saying it was to be placed to the account in his name and the names of Tracey and others. (Q.) Then you must have been clear that that account was not his?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, then, there was the other account about 50 Back Bay shares. Did you think that was his own? Witness—In Mr. Dossabhoy's name? President—Yes, it was afterwards transferred to the name of Premchund Roychund. Witness.—No, I did not think that was his own. (Q.) You never did think so, did you?—(A.) No. (Q.) Then you must have been aware that there were accounts opened in the Asiatic Bank in the names of certain people, and that the names of the parties really interested in the accounts were not disclosed?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Had you any reason to believe that Mr. Blair was interested in any of these accounts?—(A.) No. In fact, that account in the name of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. was not opened till four months after, Mr. Blair went home. (Q.) But as to the other account had you any reason to believe Mr. Morrison was interested in it?—(A.) No; certainly not. (Q.) Had you any reason to believe Mr. Blair operated or speculated in the name of Mr. Morrison?—(A.) No. (Q.) Now, how came it that these debits were entered in that account of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. without the knowledge of the partners of the firm?—(A.) Well, when the loan was granted the shares were more than ample security, and at the time when I got the memorandum I could not see there could be anything wrong, as at most in the course of a few days it would be brought to Nusserwanjee's notice, and if they did repudiate it, we had sufficient security for the money paid away. President—No, but I meant to say, by whose authority was that done?—(A.) It was merely a temporary account till the transaction was so far completed—till we could have them to sign the bond. (Q.) But this must have been done on some authority?—(A.) Mr. Morrison's. He said Premchund would send in the shares and we would pay for them. (Q.) Did he or did he not send down slips?—(A.) Mr. Morrison did not; he went to Poonah at the time and gave me the instructions, and Premchund used to send in shares to me and a note saying these were so many shares for Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee's loan. (Q.) And you made these entries on the verbal instructions given by Mr. Morrison?—(A.) Yes, and the small memorandum. President—It was given afterwards when the account was transferred? Witness.—No, I beg your pardon. That memorandum I am almost sure was given at the time and was attached to that promissory note to show they were one and the same transaction. President—Now I think I saw a letter of yours in the paper in which you seemed to be quite indignant at the idea of any accounts being kept in this way in the Asiatic Bank namely, being operated on by debit slips, or any accounts in the name of one person, the others being concealed. (A.) I did not say anything on the general question. I merely said Premchund's statement was incorrect, and I say so still. I did not go into the general question and that was not necessary unless I had been to write a history of the bank. (Q.) Was it so common then that transactions should be in one name and other names concealed?—(A.) It would be impossible for me to tell what the transactions were. I certainly don't deny that I knew there were cases—there was that case of Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy. But in the particular case he instanced I said it was not so, and it was not. (Q.) But if you did not know the parties interested in the account—as I understand you to say—was it not rather bold for you to say that neither Mr. Blair nor Mr. Morrison was in the habit of opening accounts with the Asiatic Bank in Mr. Premchund's name and operating upon them by slips,—because you see Premchund had an interest in the firm of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. through Candass Narrondass's share?—(A.) Oh, well I did not know that. (Q.) And seeing you knew that very strange transactions were going on, do not you think it was rather bold to make that statement?—(A.) I did not make any statement as to that. The statement I made was contradicting his, that Mr. Morrison and Mr. Blair were in the habit of operating by slips, and I still say they did not. (Q.) Well, then, they were in the habit of giving you verbal instructions to put things to the debit of an account in the name of a firm the partners of which knew nothing of the transaction? Did not you know anything of that?—(A.) But then this loan was quite a different thing from what he said. He said that they were in the habit of debiting and operating on it as a current account. Now it was nothing of the sort; it was a loan negotiated by him: there was nothing on the face of it to show that it was not a *bona fide* loan: and these letters to the bank and to me distinctly say it was for Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co. (Q.) You also denied, I think, that there was any account in the Asiatic Bank entitled the Premchund Roychund "A. B. C. shares" account. Are you prepared to deny there was a Mr. Robertson "A. B. C. shares" account?—(A.) Mr. Robertson's account was quite in the time of the liquidation. It was an account for compromising shares. That was quite lately. I should think the date is the end of 1866, not in the speculation time. (Q.) You don't deny the existence of the "A. B. C. shares" account in Mr. Robertson's name?—(A.) I don't admit it, because I do not think it was in my time. If you show me the account I will say (shown account in Asiatic Bank book). This is only a reference to some account. President—I want to know to what account it refers. Witness—This is an account received by the liquidators apparently from some Back Bay shares. There was a distribution of Rs. 1,750 made by the Asiatic Bank as a compromise on these shares, and I suppose Mr. Robertson had five, and got Rs. 8,750, which has evidently been held by the Bank on account of the liability which Mr. Robertson had on Asiatic Bank shares. (Q.) That is your explanation of it?—(A.) Yes. And as I say that is a year after the bank closed. President—The "A. B. C." means liability on Asiatic Bank Corporation shares. That does not refer to any speculation in Asiatic Bank shares?—(A.) Not at all. The necessity for a call was seen, and though the call had not then been made they knew it would be made, and I suppose Mr. Robertson wanted to compromise before he went home. President—The impression left on our minds was that your letter was an indignant denial by you as an official of the Bank that any such transaction should have taken place in the Asiatic Bank, and we have found out these two accounts in the names of Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy and Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. and which really did not belong to these people. Witness—I do not deny that, but I deny that these accounts were operated upon by debit slips. President—I have no doubt your letter is verbally correct, but the tone and manner of it left an impression on our minds that you asserted that the whole system of fraudulent entries was unfounded. Witness—These accounts besides were secured at the time by shares which any Bank in Bombay would have taken. Every bank in Bombay and Calcutta advanced 100 per cent. premium on Bank of Bombay shares.

This finished the examination of witnesses for the day. The President then intimated that a very full memorandum had been handed in by Veerchund Deepchund regarding some transactions in the Kattiawar Trading Company for which the Commissioners were much obliged to him.

The Commission then adjourned till this (Wednesday) forenoon.

SPORTING.

PROSPECTUS OF THE KATTYWAR RACE MEETING, TO BE HELD AT RAJKOTE ON MONDAY, 11TH JANUARY 1869, AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS.

Stewards.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Colonel C. W. Walker, Colonel J. Pogson, Dr. E. R. Butler, Captain Christie.

FIRST DAY: MONDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

"The Northern District Stakes."—For all horses bred in the northern district of Kattywar. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. R. C. 9st. 7lbs.

"The Northern Galloway Plate."—For all galloways bred in the northern district of Kattywar. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. 1 mile. 9st.

"Kattywar Derby."—For all maidens. Rs. 400 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age, 7 lbs. in excess of W. I. T. C. standard.

"Pony Race."—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ¾ mile. Catch weights.

"Cavalry Stakes."—For all horses, the property of, and ridden by, the men of the Cavalry stationed at Rajkote. Rs. 20 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 2. The second horse to take the stakes. 1 mile. 10st.

SECOND DAY: WEDNESDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

"The Eastern District Stakes."—For all horses bred in the eastern district of Kattywar. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. R. C. 9st. 7 lbs.

"The Eastern Galloway Plate."—For all galloways bred in the eastern district of Kattywar. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. 1 mile. 9st.

"The Political Agent's Cup."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ mile. 10st. G. R.

"A Purse presented by the Chief of Jusdhun."—Value Rs. 300. For all mares bred in Kattywar. Entrance Rs. 25. 1 mile 9st.

"The Hacks."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ¾ mile. 10st. G. R.

"The Agency Stakes."—For all horses, the property of, and ridden by, sowars in the employ of the Kattywar Agency. Rs. 20 from the fund. The second horse to take the stakes. Entrance Rs. 2. 1 mile. 10st.

THIRD DAY: FRIDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

"The Southern District Stakes."—For all horses bred in the southern district of Kattywar. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. R. C. 9st. 7lbs.

"The Southern Galloway Plate."—For all galloways bred in the southern district of Kattywar. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. 1 mile. 9st.

"H. H the Thakore of Bhownuggur's Cup"—Presented by H. H the Thakore of Bhownuggur. Value Rs. 500. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50. The winner of the Derby, or Political Agent's Cup, to carry 5 lbs. extra. 2 miles. 9st. 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

"Government Stakes."—For all horses *bona fide* the produce of any Government stallion in Kattywar. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. R. C. and a distance. 9st. 7 lbs.

"The Whim."—Rs. 150 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. 7 lbs. in excess of W. I. Turf Club standard. R. C. and a distance.

"The Sowars' Stakes."—For all horses, the property of, and ridden by, H. H. the Guicowar's sowars. Rs. 20 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 2. 1 mile. 10st. The second horse to take the stakes.

FOURTH DAY: MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

"The Western District Stakes."—For all horses bred in the western district of Kattywar. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. R. C. 9st. 7 lbs.

"The Western Galloway Plate."—For all galloways bred in the western district of Kattywar. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. 1 mile. 9st.

"H. H. the Jam of Nowanugger's Plate."—Presented by H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur. Value Rs. 500. For all galloways. Entrance Rs. 50. ¾ mile heats. 9st.

"The Welter."—For all horses. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ mile. 11st. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Winners of the Derby, Political Agent's Cup, and H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur's Cup to carry 5lbs. extra. G. R.

"The Charger Stakes."—For all untrained chargers. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile. G. R. 10st.

"The Durbar Stakes."—For all horses, the property of, and ridden by, sowars in the employ of the durbars of the Chiefs of Kattywar. Rs. 20 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 2. 1 mile. 10st. The second horse to take the stakes.

FIFTH DAY: WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

"The Gold Cup."—Presented by the Chiefs of Kattywar. Value Rs. 1,250. Forced for the winners of the Kattywar District and Government Stakes. Optional to losers at half entrance. Entrance Rs. 50. 9st. 7 lbs. The second horse to take the stakes.

"H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's Cup."—Presented by H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur. Value Rs. 500. Forced for the winners of the Kattywar District Galloway Plates. Optional to losers at half entrance. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 mile. 9st. The second horse to take the stakes.

"The Winner's Handicap."—For a cup presented by the Thakore of Morvee. Value Rs. 500. Forced for all winners except the above and the Hacks, Chargers, and Ponies. Optional to losers at half entrance. H. F. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 10 A.M, the day before the race.

"The Loser's Handicap."—For a cup presented by the Thakore of Paleetana. Value Rs. 500. Open to all the beaten horses of the meeting. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. H. F. R. C. Nominations to be sent in by 4 P.M the day before the race.

"The Hurry Skurry."—Forced for the winners of all sowars' races. Rs. 40 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 2. 1 mile. 10st. The second horse to take the stakes.

RULES.

1. W. I. Turf Club rules to be adhered to as far as practicable.
2. The undermentioned races to close and name on the 1st November, but open with an entrance of Rs. 75 up to the 1st December, and with double entrance up to the 1st January:—the Derby, the Political Agent's Cup, H. H. the Thakore of Bhownugger's Cup, H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's Plate.
3. Horses *bona fide* bred in Kattywar, when entered against other horses, to be allowed 7lbs.
4. A course fee to be levied of Rs. 10 on the owners of all winners, and Rs. 5 on the owners of all losers which run in the meeting (excepting sowars.)
5. Should the funds not suffice, a proportionate reduction will be made from each race.
6. No one, except sowars, shall be allowed to run a horse unless his owner has subscribed at least Rs. 25 to the races.
7. Horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards on Saturday, the 9th January, at 7 A.M., at the Grand Stand.
8. No walk over allowed. Three horses *bona fide* the property of different stables to start for all races, or the public money will be withheld. The second horse in all races to save his stakes, and in Cup races to take half the stakes.
9. The Stewards have power to substitute fresh races for any of the above not filling. Due notice of such fresh race will be made known by noon the day previous.
10. All races, not otherwise specified, to close and name the day before.
11. There will be a settling day after each day's racing. All monetary transactions to be in Company's rupees.
12. The decision of the Stewards on all points to be final, and no appeal can be allowed therefrom.
13. All nominations, correspondence, &c., connected with the above meeting to be made to Lieutenanant Hancock, Honorary Secretary.

N.B.—The length of the Rajkote course is 9 yards under 1½ miles.

G. E. Hancock, Honorary Secretary.
Rajkote, August, 1868.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, 28th August.

There has been a break in the weather since my last, which was much needed to settle the damp caused by the heavy rains. It is very close since yesterday; and there has been a sprinkling of rain. The crops appear in a flourishing condition, and two or three more showers of rain will bring them up well.

The Gondul talooka has got itself into a mess, and has engaged a pleader of the High Court, Mr. Shewshunker, to get it out of the difficulty. What he has done or is doing I have not as yet heard, but there is loud talk going on, judging from which it is likely to end in smoke. The mahajuns have preferred serious complaints. Some of the Gerassias, whose villages were forcibly attached, are crying for justice, and I hear the Chief himself wishes to get rid of some of the rascals around him but has not the power, being unsupported, and thwarted in his endeavours. The pleader of the High Court would, it was thought, have come to his relief, but, strange to say, has not.

Anundjee Amerchund, of Joonaghur notoriety, is about to be tried by the durbar for having been mixed up in Waghur affairs. When the trial is over I shall be able to communicate particulars.

BHOSAWUL, 31st August.

A very melancholy event has occurred in the neighbourhood. Mr. Andrews, railway engineer, lately relieved Mr. Butcher at Mussawud. He was seized with cholera on Thursday, died early on the following morning, and was buried here by torchlight in the evening. Mrs. Butcher had died in the same bungalow about a fortnight before. Mr. Andrews was a most promising officer and a general favourite. Mr. Wright, the apothecary at Bhosawul, was promptly in attendance on the deceased, and Dr. Dundas followed from Munmar. Dr. Dundas has too extensive a district under his medical charge; there should be a second medical officer at Bhosawul, the largest station at present on the North-east line. I understand that a sanatarium is being built at Munmar by the Railway Company; and that their example is about to be followed by Government. I wish that I could write that the former were as alive to the *spiritual* needs of their many employés. They have stopped, I learn, the allowance made to the clergyman who was supposed to visit the families residing in Berkeley Place, which decision may have been a wise one under the circumstances—Berkeley Place being almost under the shadow of Byculla Church,—but, so far as I can ascertain, they are not expending a single pie in providing their servants along the line with either secular or religious instruction. Egutpoora owes its chaplain entirely to Government and the public. Bhosawul with its large European population has neither schoolmaster nor clergyman. An occasional visit from some clerical "free lance" can scarcely be considered a palliative, for it only aggravates the evil. I know that the Railway, and perhaps the Ecclesiastical, authorities have grand educational and other projects in hand, but while these are maturing, children are growing up in ignorance, and death is carrying off its victims without, in many cases, the consolations of religion. After a long drought, there was plenty of rain yesterday, which has revived every body and removed, for the present, any fears about the crops.

SECUNDRABAD, 26th August.

Your correspondent greatly fears that we shall have a famine, or something like it, next year in this part of the Deccan, if it does not rain, and rain hard, next month. The tanks are dry to an extraordinary degree, and there is at present nothing like the proper supply of water to carry us into another season. This is much to be deplored, as the poor are only just recovering from the severity of the past season—one of an unusually trying nature. Unfortunately September is not a peculiarly wet month in the Deccan, so that our future prospects look gloomy. The natives conceive that the seasons have been upset this year by the eclipse, and perhaps they are right, for it is tolerably certain that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.

I greatly regret to inform you that the railway to Hydrabad makes slow, if any, progress. Under the present rate of progression, I am informed, it will be completed in about twenty years, and your correspondent considers this fact to be a crying scandal to all parties concerned. The great (in absurdity) "Shoe Question" appears at Hydrabad to be a matter of more importance than the extension of the glorious rail, and the Government of the Nizam is shamefully slothful about an undertaking which alone can raise Hydrabad from the degradation and infamy in which, as a capital city, it is sunk. It is said that the railway extension from Madras will be completed to "Gooty," in the Bellary district, in September 1869; and this, several hundred miles in distance, will be the nearest railway point from Hydrabad, for I fear many a weary year to come, for there is undeniably a screw loose somewhere in the construction of the direct Hydrabad line, and a very important screw this is, as every one will admit who resides in Chudderghat or Secundrabad in 1868.

At present the communication between the capital of the Nizam and the sea coast is of such a nature as to be almost prohibitive,—and the state of the roads between Hydrabad and Sholapore, between Hydrabad and Masulipatam, and between Hydrabad and Tadpatri, is so totally bad, that we residents consider ourselves lucky if we can obtain goods in six weeks by any of these three routes. Perpetual "kowtowing" and everlasting "salaaming" is all very well in its proper place to a native raj such as that of the Nizam, but we can have too much of it, and the popular European cry is here "The Rail! The Rail!" and not "Humiliating Conciliation," and bow-wowing. From Secundrabad, your correspondent hears of numerous military changes. A battery of Artillery is expected from Kamptee, and the 2nd battalion 21st Fusiliers are under orders for Burmah. It is doubtful, however, whether this latter military movement will take place, as the 21st Regiment have suffered much from sickness, and a long march may not be considered advisable for them at present. The Trimulgherry barracks are splendid erections on the broadest basis of improved sanitation principles, yet it is impossible to say that they are healthy as a consequence—rather the reverse. The engineer has yet to be discovered who can build palatial barracks and give a guarantee for the health of their inhabitants.

The celebrated Secundrabad cheetahs are as lively as ever. Some years ago one of them took up his abode under the parson's piano, from which musical den he was driven and killed by some men and officers of the King's Dragoon Guards, and now they prowl almost daily round the barracks at Trimulgherry, doubtless in search of those Anglo-Indian bull-dogs, which the British soldier manufactures, according to demand, for rupees—and "young gentlemen." Some officers, I am told, have had fine fun spearing the depredators from horseback, and one well-known rider had a narrow escape from a cheetah, meaning mischief, which sprung upon his horse. The rocky hills surrounding Secundrabad are peculiarly suitable haunts for these animals, and doubtless could they only be "driven" a grand "bag" would be the consequence.

The Madras Commander-in-Chief is expected here on a tour of inspection in October or November, and this, scanty as it is, is the news of the Secundrabad past week.

THE DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.

(*By a Correspondent of the "Friend of India"*)

There is a point which appears to me of vital importance—the necessity there is for the reconstruction of our North-West frontier line and consolidation of our points of defence along it. Whether our policy is to be one of interference in, or of total abstinence from interfering in the affairs of the States which lie beyond, the importance of a defensible frontier cannot be too highly estimated; and the constant state of warfare which exists along the line separating us from Northern Afghanistan makes it a question of equal importance in an economical point of view.

If we had not extended our annexations of territory in 1849 to the Trans-Indus possessions of the Sikh Government, it might have been better to make what we could of the river, as a means of keeping out intruders; but having gone so far, it is impossible to retreat, even if it should be to acquire a more secure frontier. The facility, however, with which the Mulka fanatics have been able to cross the Indus, alone, without going back to ancient times for instances, proves how poor a line of defence this river would make. And it is not upon the banks of a river that the armies of a country should halt to receive an invader. Our strategical line of defence must be the mountain ranges beyond the Indus, where he could best resist with fewest numbers a large attacking force. But these must be in our own hands, and be occupied by our own subjects, to be safely made the scene of operations for which, as a secondary base, a further advance westward might be requisite.

Annexation may be an ugly word, but it may be paraphrased, and I cannot but think that we have never had so favourable a combination of events as are now taking place for the reconstruction of our frontier line on the west and north-west, and that without a resort to the use of that word in its original and Dalhousian sense. In the first place, if we do not intend to expend the lives of our officers and men, and waste our treasure in a bloody but objectless war, we must do more than repel savage incursion and murder; we must not be content with repaying invasion by counter-invasion and the burning of a deserted village or two. Let it not be said hereafter, as might have been related of those who lie with their faces towards the foe in the pass of Umbeyla, that our brave soldiers who fell were the dupes of a hope never to be fulfilled,—that they had died for their country's good. It cannot be so. There seems to be no course left but to secure our safety against Muhammedan fanatics and Hindoostanee outlaws, by occupying their territory, and forming, with one of the higher mountain ranges, a securer line of frontier defence than that afforded by the Indus. Again, the relations which we must form with him who shall prove himself best entitled to the chieftainship of Afghanistan will give us the best possible opportunity of securing for ourselves better defences for the future. It would be premature to enter into detail, but it may be as well to say in a few words what perhaps ought to be our general plan.

Next to defence, and nearly as important in fixing a line of frontier, are the commercial advantages to be derived. If the Ameer of Cabul receive an equivalent in assistance, and other advantages, he may not be unwilling to transfer to us so much of his frontier territory, most of which to him is of little or no benefit, as may make us comfortable and secure. The passes leading into Afghanistan are occupied by hordes of thievish tribes, who levy heavy imposts upon all the kafilas which traverse them, and the suppression of this black-mail would be a benefit easily appreciated by the ruler of Cabul, and for which, with a largely extended trade, including Afghanistan and Central Asia, and driving all other competitors out of the field—a part of our policy which should never be lost sight of—he might not think it too high a price to fix our boundary line along the range of the Tukht-i-Suleiman.

The post of a defensive body should not be at the entrance, but rather at the exit, for them, of a defile, and it is therefore, I think, a question whether the passes leading from the Peshawur valley into Afghanistan should not be in our power instead of in the hands of tribes who only own a nominal obedience to Cabul, and a fanatical hatred to us. It might have been well for us if the proposition made in 1842 by Sir H. Lawrence, to hand over Jellalabad to Golab Singh, had been carried out. Our advanced post might now have been there—in all probability a far better position than Peshawur as regards strategy, safety, and sanitation.

DINNER TO ABYSSINIAN OFFICERS AT MADRAS.

(*Madras Times, August.* 27.)

We are aware that it is not usual to chronicle in the public prints the proceedings of social assemblies. But there are, we think, cases which justify departure from the rule, and we have at present one very exceptional case to deal with. Frequent and familiar as is the return of British troops from victory, rarely indeed has their return been welcomed with more unanimous rejoicing than from the late Abyssinian expedition, and seldom if ever has Madras been more willing to do honour where honour is due. The gathering on Tuesday evening to welcome the heroes of Abyssinia, was more, to our minds, than a mere club dinner, more than the mere recognition by a portion of Madras society of the distinguished achievements of the expedition. It was—and in this light we venture to notice it—the expression by a few of the feelings of the many. And heartily and well were those feelings expressed. The chair was taken by the Hon. R. S. Ellis, supported on his left by His Excellency Lord Napier, and on his right by the chief guest of the evening, Major Hobbs, commanding the 45th Regiment. The other officers of the Regiment and the other guests were distributed at others part of the table, and we were glad to see among them some of the familiar faces of our Madras members of the gallant force.

After dinner, the Chairman proposed the health of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, who, as he said, was not more distinguished by the many virtues which have adorned her life, than by her marked anxiety for the welfare of those who wore her uniform, and her readiness to honour those who have vindicated the honour of her country. We need not say that this toast was duly honoured in an assemblage of Englishmen.

The Chairman soon rose again to propose the toast of the evening, and bore eloquent tribute to the services of the whole force, and not least of the gallant 45th, distinguished among the foremost on this as on other historical occasions. The toast was enthusiastically received, and loud and long the cheers rang forth, showing how heartily Madras welcomed back from victory her friends, new and old.

Major Hobbs, in returning thanks, modestly said that they had tried to do their duty, and expressed their gratitude for the cordial reception and the honour done to them, and concluded by proposing the health of Lord Napier.

His Lordship returned thanks with his usual felicity and readiness, expressing his pleasure at being allowed to join in receiving the guests of the evening. Every one present felt that his Lordship was not, as he said he felt, "the wrong man in the wrong place." This was said in graceful reference to his distinguished namesake Lord Napier of Magdala, whom "all must long to see, and all delight to honour." This was the last speech of the evening, and shortly afterwards a fragrant perfume announced that cheroots were being lighted, and the evening's entertainment was drawing to a close.

THE LATE TEMPEST IN GUZERAT.

(*Guzerat Mitra, August* 30.)

The Kaira and Ahmedabad papers to hand, after a great delay, more than confirm our previous information about the dire and widespread disasters which the recent, in a certain degree, unprecedented rain, storm, and floods have perpetrated all throughout these zillahs. That about 15,000 houses, most of them belonging to the poor and middle classes, though a number of large and strong buildings, unfavourably circumstanced, have also yielded to the unutterable furiousness of the element, have been rased to the ground in Ahmedabad alone, has not been stated an exaggeration. Thousands there have been obliged to seek shelter in charity or religious buildings, on the "verandahs" or "otas" of saved houses, under tents or temporary sheds pitched on open places, or under strange but hospitable roofs. So wholesale has been the general destruction, that many have to wander even for food. So the head of the Swamynarayen sect has offered lodging and food to hundreds, and distribution of grain has been commenced in many parts of the town by the Municipality and the old Relief Fund Committee, which, unlike its imprudent and obstinate sister in Surat, has, we presume, husbanded its resources for an exigency like this. The misery has been intensified by the carpenters and other artizans and labourers having raised their rates to a fabulous height, which has very properly necessitated the interference of the authorities, which, it is hoped, is of a considerate and healthy nature. A further step might well, we think, be adopted by inducing from other places a sufficient number of these workmen to render the supply something like equivalent to the demand. Those unable to repair or reconstruct their abodes have been called on to send in their applications. The flood which gained strength, both from within and without the city, rose only within a few feet of the top of the town-wall. Not a single Poora has been left undamaged, and almost all the public roads and streets have attained the same fate. With religious exclamations and singings, freely sprinkling kunkoo on all encountered on the way, numerous herds of the Hindoos made their way to the temples and to the river Saburmati to entreat it to appease her wrath. That wrath, they said, was excited on all Ahmedabad, by Mr. Beechurdas Umbaidas having persisted in letting the foul water of his cotton factory to run into the river in spite of her protest conveyed through her devotees. The ill-used river, to follow the tale, seeing no abstention on the part of the callous offender, went weeping to her sisters, Mahi, Nurbudda, and Tapti, narrating the great *zoolum* with which she was left writhing. Her mother is then said to have invoked the aid of Megh Rajah, the God of Rain and Tempest, and her Great "Swamy" (husband). Thus, according to the general Hindoo impression, has ensued a calamity, the like of which Ahmedabad was never before visited with, and for which Umbaidas is loaded with curses, which however, he may well take in all good grace and seek, as it is in his power, to alleviate. It is somewhat singular—fortunately singular indeed—that not more than a dozen of deaths have been as yet reported. At Prantij, Vijapur, Sanund, Virumgaum, Dholka, Dholera, Kapudwunj and Oometa 3,500, 5,000, 1,000, 3,000, 1,000, 500, and 248 houses are reported to have fallen, respectively. Still we are not in possession of details of even half the sad, sad story. We trust the authorities of all the stations that have suffered are already exerting to ascertain truthfully every particular of the damages and the nature and extent of the relief required.

COURT-MARTIAL AT POONA.

(*Deccan Herald, Aug.* 31.)

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, an European general court-martial, composed as follows, will assemble at 10 o'clock A.M. on Wednesday next, the 2nd September, at the Officers' Mess H. M.'s 46th Regiment, at Ghorepoorie, for the trial of Lieutenant Robert Dick Lowe, cadre 48th M. N. I. attached to the 12th M. N. I.:—

President.

Colonel Vesey, 46th Regiment.

Members.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard, 96th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Kemball, 24th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Tripe, 12th Regiment M. N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Berry, 1st Royal Regiment.
Major Bowen, 3rd Regiment N. I.
Major Saulez, Royal Artillery.
Major Fairlie, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.
Major Stuart, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.
Captain Ritchie, Royal Artillery.
Captain Cherry, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.
Captain Macnaughten, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
Captain Strutt, 3rd Regiment N. I.
Captain Whitty, 96th Regiment.
Captain Stevens, attached to 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.
Captain Brooke, 46th Regiment.

Captain Anderson, Brigade Major, is appointed prosecutor.

Major Maude, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Lieutenant Jacob, 24th Regiment N. I., Interpreter.

Cornet Chick, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, Orderly Officer to the Court.

The charge is as follows:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

First instance.—In having, at Poona, on or about the twenty-eight day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, made use, at the Regimental Mess, of the following provoking and grossly insulting language to Lieutenant Charles Woolley Blenkin, of the Twelfth Regiment Madras Native Infantry:—"You are nothing more or less than a spy, to find out what I did, and go and report it; sneaking spy,"—or words to the like effect.

Second instance.—In having, at the place and time mentioned in the first instance of the charge, used provoking language at the Regimental Mess to Lieutenant Charles Woolley Blenkin, by saying to that officer in a mocking and sneering tone—"What were you afraid of last night, eh? Why did you stop at the door,"—or words to the like effect.

Third instance.—In having, at the place and time mentioned in the first instance of the charge, seized a tumbler and made use, at the Regimental Mess, of the following grossly insulting and provoking language:—"My ears burn to throw this at somebody's head,"—or words to the like effect; at the same time looking at, and leaning across the table towards Lieutenant Charles Woolley Blenkin, thereby indicating that he, the said Lieutenant Blenkin, was the person to whom the above specified grossly insulting and provoking language was addressed.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

By order of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) W. H. Kirby, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.
Head Quarters, Poona, 27th August, 1868.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF ORISSA.

(*Indian Daily News, August* 26.)

Rajendra Lall Mittra, we are informed, in a recent interview with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, submitted the following outline of his plan for an archæological survey of Orissa.

He selected Orissa for the proposed survey, as he believes the architectural remains in that province are, next to those of Behar, the most extensive, and of peculiar interest to the Indian antiquarian. Although, to a certain extent, cut off from the rest of India, Orissa attained considerable importance at an early period of Indian history, and was a very flourishing province at a time when Bengal was scarcely known to the Aryan Indians. In the third century before Christ, Asoka, Emperor of India, held it to be of sufficient political value to have his edicts recorded on the rocks of Dhauli, and at the beginning of the Christian era it became the seat of many extensive Buddhist monasteries, traces of which are still extant. Mons. Remusat was of opinion that the car festival of Juggernauth had been borrowed from an old Buddhist custom, which Fai-an noticed in Mongolia in the fourth century, and the great Hindoo divinity Juggernauth itself is, by many believed, to be only a solid representation of a Buddhist monogram and a relic depository of a former age.

As far as at present known the principal places of antiquarian interest in Orissa are the following:—

I. Jellasore.—It contains a mosque of some interest of the time of the old Pathan Governors of Bengal, and the remains of a large fort, the history of which is unknown.

II. Balasore, supposed to be the ancient capital of Viria Raja, a contemporary of Krisha. A large mound exists in the neighbourhood of the town, which is said to be the remains of the Raja's palace, but which is likely to turn out to be a Buddhist tope.

III. Jajapoor, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage. There are in it an old monolithic pillar and some Buddhist ruins.

IV. Chdwar, near Cuttuck, an old Buddhist town, said to contain many ancient remains.

V. Cuttuck, its old fort, and Sarenggurh, Tehagurh, and Newroj in its neighbourhood, said to contain Buddhist remains.

VI. Datuapur, a small town near Kenarak, contains several old temples.

VII. Kenarak, with its black pagoda and other ancient temples.

VIII. Pooree, including Gundichargarh and Khurdah.

IX. Khandagiri and its rock cut temples, some of which are nearly as elaborate as those of Ellora.

X. Bhubaneswar, having several very large temples of great value, from twelve to fourteen hundred years old.

XI. Dhauli hill, with its rock and inscriptions.

XII. Udayagiri rock caves in Abengir, Pergunnah Altai.

Little has been done to examine and record the history of these places, and of their many ancient buildings and monuments of by gone ages. A few drawings by Daniell, and some hasty, desultory, and mostly partial notices in Stirling's Orissa, Fergusson's Hand-book of Architecture, and Rittoe's "Notes of a tour in Orissa," published in the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, are all that are accessible to the inquirer. It is desirable, therefore, that measures should be adopted for a systematic investigation of all the ancient buildings, temples, and tumuli in the province, with a view to place on record full descriptions, together with all that may be rescued from oblivion of their early history. As a general rule, the description of each place should include a survey of its principal ancient buildings, and a ground plan of every building, or ruin of note, with measurements of its height and extent, and photographs of its front and side views, together with drawings and sections of all sculptural and architectural details of value, and accurate facsimiles of inscriptions. A brief account of the traditions current among the people regarding all objects of note should also be included.

The cost of the survey is not likely to be great. Rajendra Lall said that should the Lieutenant-Governor entrust him with the work, he would be happy to render his services without any remuneration during the next Dusserah and winter vacations, when he hopes to obtain leave of absence from the Board of Revenue. His travelling expenses and the cost of making surveys, measurements, excavations, occasional clearing of jungle, and other contingencies will, in two months, scarcely amount to Rs. 1,200. About Rs. 150 have also to be provided for the salary and travelling allowance of a draughtsman on Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month, whose services would be of great aid to him. As he has some experience in practical photography, the expense of taking photographs will be limited to the cost of the necessary chemicals. Although want of time will not permit of him superintending the taking of the casts lately ordered by the Supreme Government, he will be able to select and mark all those architectural details and sculptures which are likely to prove of interest to the Society of Arts, and their value is sure to be considerably enhanced by the information which will be collected by the survey regarding the age and history of the buildings, &c., from which they are to be taken.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal submitted the above for the perusal of the Governor-General, and expressed a wish to avail himself of the liberal and public-spirited offer made by Rajendra Lall. The Lieutenant-Governor further said that he is well qualified for the duty which he proposes to undertake. There is no doubt that the result of his labours will add materially to the value of the work which is to be performed next cold season by Mr. Locke and his trained modellers, in conformity with the arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India. Moreover, if Baboo Rajendra Lall Mittra should be able to proceed to Orissa as early as the Dusserah, it will greatly facilitate the work of the modelling party to have a selection of sculptures made from them beforehand by Rajendra Lall. The Governor-General expressed his willingness that the Lieutenant-Governor should accept that gentleman's liberal offer to conduct an archæological survey of Orissa during the approaching Dusserah vacation. The Viceroy also said that the acknowledgment of the Government of India might be conveyed to the Baboo for the public spirit shown by him in making this proposal.

THE COTTON CROP OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

(*Englishman, August* 27.)

If the comparative statement of the estimated out-turn of the cotton crops of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1867-68 is to be trusted, the yield will be very little more than two-thirds of that of the previous year. This falling off is attributed partly to unfavourable weather, and partly to a contraction of the cultivation, owing to the reduced prices of the staple. Whatever may be the value of these figures, there can be little doubt that that part of the statement which refers to the comparative consumption of English and native clothes is to the last degree unreliable, while it is so indefinite, that, even if it were accepted as correct, it would be quite impossible to draw any general conclusion from it. In twelve districts the popularity of English manufactures is reported to be decidedly in the ascendant, and in nine decidedly the reverse. But when we come to examine the position and circumstances of the districts in either category, we generally find nothing to explain the difference. In Jaloun and Jhansie, for instance, the natives are said to be giving up the use of English goods, on account of their inferior durability, and the native manufactures to be generally improving; while in Lullutpore, close by, the very opposite is said to be the case. Again, while in the other districts of the Allahabad Division the consumption of English cloths is said to be increasing. In Futtehpore, we are told, that of native cloth is increasing from year to year. In the Rohilkund division, similarly, Bijnour, Budaon, and Bareilly are in one category, and Moradabad and Shajehanpore in the other. These differences between adjacent tracts of country are the more singular that they do not depend on taste, but on a comparison of the price and durability of the two descriptions of goods. Surely if English cloths are rotten in Shajehanpore, they cannot be sound in Budaon. We are inclined to think that we owe these varying reports to the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of forming an accurate judgment in such matters from that simple inspection to which, we expect, the reporting officers have generally trusted for their information.

Of one fact, however, there can be very little doubt. It seems beyond question that great dissatisfaction very generally prevails with the quality of English manufactures now-a-days, and there is but too much reason to fear that this feeling is on the increase.

The American Style of Reporting.—Are we to have the American style of reporting introduced among us? The personal description of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his family, which lately appeared in one of the papers, was the most offensive piece of work of the kind we have seen for some time. It stated that Mrs. Davis looked as if she had a "dash of mulatto blood" in her, and her *children* looked as if they had the same. Can the writer have had the least idea what he was talking about? Supposing that his object was to give annoyance to Mr. Davis, was it absolutely necessary to grossly insult his whole family? It will be long, we hope, before paragraphists in this country make themselves the purveyors of such shameful and unfeeling personalities.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

INDAPOOR.—AN EPITOME OF INDIAN PROGRESS.

(*Friend of India, Aug. 27.*)

OBSERVERS of Indian progress no less than readers of Indian history lose themselves in the vastness of the area to be studied, or confine themselves to the mere surface of society and events. It is much to learn that in a short period the revenue and the trade of India have doubled under our rule, or that provinces lately exposed to all the misery of unrestrained despotism and constant war have become as gardens. But the record of such changes does not affect the imagination which refuses to comprehend them except in the vaguest fashion. Could a slice be cut out of one of the provinces, and details be given of the growing prosperity and daily life of the people in a few villages, the fact would be realised and bring forth practical fruit, in a way impossible on a grander scale, that British rule is thoroughly leavening and slowly revolutionising the millions of India. What, for instance, was the state, socially and economically, of any given cluster of villages within a radius of fifty miles from Calcutta half a century or even ten years ago, and what is it now? Wherein do the thoughts and the life and the future of the Sikh peasant of the Manjha differ from those of his father under Runjeet Singh? What has the development of the cotton trade and of roads and railways done for the debt-ridden and once tortured peasantry of Western India? What solutions would at once be supplied to many of the great political and social problems that lie at the bottom of our rule in the East, if full and accurate answers were given to these questions.

A most important contribution towards such knowledge has just been made by the Bombay Government, in the case of Indapoor, which is a "Talooka" or small sub-division of the Poona Collectorate. No part of India could be selected so well fitted as at once an example and a test of the progress made since Mahratta days, especially since the introduction of railways, and more particularly during the five years of high prices caused by the American war. The place is not too small to afford data from which sound economic conclusions may be drawn, nor is it too large. Indapoor consists of 335,762 acres, with a population of 52,830 Mahrattas in 78 villages. It is sufficiently within the influence of the railway which skirts one of its corners, while it is not so favoured with means of communication as to make it abnormal in this respect. It was not a cotton district, and its average rain-fall is less than six inches a year, but it is sufficiently near Poona and the sea, and has facilities for irrigation to bring it within the influence of the markets of Europe. Then, we can rely on the economic history given us of its progress since the Mahratta days. It was the first district to receive that thirty years' settlement of the land-tax which has since spread over the whole Presidency. Indapoor was the scene of the early labours of Sir George Wingate and Sir Bartle Frere, who point to it as the *crux* of their favourite theories. The assessment made by the late Mr. Goldsmid and Sir George Wingate has now expired, and Lieutenant Colonel Francis has made a new settlement which on 28th March last was confirmed for the next thirty years by the Government of Bombay. The proposals of that officer have had the advantage of the criticism of Sir George Wingate, who retired from the service in 1853, and is in some sense the Thomason of Bombay. And, finally, the old settlement of Sir George Wingate was carefully reported on by the late Mr. Green, a political economist who at one time promised to modify and improve the whole basis of the science, by casting upon its too rapid generalizations the light of Indian experience.

The history of Indapoor under British management begins, as in Madras, with torture. As in some of the districts of Central India, we adopted the heavy tax of the Mahrattas without enabling the people to bear it by the same amount of plunder and military expenditure which was the result of the Mahratta campaigns. The "crack" Collector of these days gave his Mamlutdar to understand that promotion depended on the realization of an excessive assessment, and recourse was accordingly had to acts of torture too cruelly disgusting to be recorded. The district became half depopulated, the cultivation shrunk, the revenue fell, and Indapoor became so bad that it was years before the new light assessment could restore it even to the state in which we received it from the Peishwa in 1819. The rental of £7,693 fell in the course of ten years sometimes as low as £1,289. There were no roads. Carts were rarely seen, and then eight or ten bullocks were required to draw ancestral conveyances with discs of stone as their wheels. And all this close to the Mahratta capital. The first result of Sir George Wingate's reduction of the assessment was "a rush on the land." The peasantry took up more land than they had capital or labour to work, and a reaction followed. But on the whole there was progress. Lieutenant Gaisford introduced that new cart the use of which has since spread all over the Deccan. The style and the implements of agriculture improved. New Orleans cotton and American sawgins were introduced and surplus produce began to be exported. Still, up to 1853, Mr. Green was forced to lament the prevalence everywhere of a lamentable amount of indebtedness, and of a thraldom to money-lenders most depressing in itseffects on the ryots' energies. In Sholapoor, a money-lender was murdered about this time by some of his debtors with the approval of the whole village. Of "pauperism and misery" there was quite enough to excite most painful feelings. "The five shillings an acre of returns from the land, and the shilling or 15 pence of rent, tell a most sorrowful tale of wretched unskill, unenergy and unproductiveness generally." All that Mr. Green could admit was that, after a dozen years of the new assessment, the tide was slowly turning.

Now the year 1854 marked the beginning of progress all over India. Having extended the empire to its natural boundaries Lord Dalhousie had given his energies to the arts of peace. He was then setting in motion the vast forces which are involved in railways, telegraphs, educational and postal extension, public works and administrative reform. It was then that prices began not to rise but to leap up. The mutiny only increased and consolidated the movement, for it caused a direct expenditure in the country of forty millions sterling. The import of treasure, which had not previously exceeded an annual average of 3½ millions sterling, rose to 11½ in 1856 under the influence of the Russian war, and reached the high point of twenty-three millions in 1864. In 1866 the coinage was nearly fifteen millions. In the twelve years from 1855 to 1866 the enormous sum of £108,328,683 has been scattered broadcast by our mints alone. If we look, in addition to all that, at the expenditure on public works, we find forty millions spent on railways in India alone up to 1866, while the state has spent thirty-three millions in the past seven years. The imagination, as we have said, refuses to appreciate such figures as their importance deserves, for it is lost in the magnitude alike of the sums and of the millions among whom such sums are spent. But let us look at the 52,830 inhabitants, the 9,286 householders or homesteads, of Indapoor. In the fourteen years from 1837 to 1850, when there was neither road nor railway and the money-lender was butchered, prices remained stationary and 54 lbs. of *jowaree*, the food of the people, could be bought for a shilling. But, in the eleven years ending 1861, marked by railways, roads, the Russian war, and the mutiny, the purchasing power of the shilling fell first to 39 and then to 35 lbs. And then came the American war. Cotton was hardly known in Indapoor which, at the best, had begun to act as a little granary for the nearest cotton districts. But the tale of fabulous profits soon reached its peasants, and out of its culturable acres they devoted no less than thirty thousand to the magical fibre. The result of a similar course all over Western India, we know, was the threatening of famine only kept within limits by vast importations of rice from Bengal. In Indapoor the shilling, which had so recently purchased 35 lbs. of grain, was now worth only 13.

To complete the picture Colonel Francis might have gone much further. He tells us nothing of the social improvement of the people, he does not allude to the schools or crime or litigation. He does not even tell us what Sir George Wingate expresses a desire to learn—how many of the people have left agriculture for manufactures, what is the size of their holdings, how much land is devoted to grazing, what corn and money rents are paid by sub-tenants, what are the castes and creeds of the peasantry, how many schools, temples, and mosques have been built. The Bombay Government, we are glad to say, promise returns of these facts, and are preparing uniform statistical tables in great detail for the whole Presidency. Meanwhile we must be content with these facts, in addition to the eloquent figures which we have already given regarding prices. In the thirty years of Sir George Wingate's settlement the population has increased thirty per cent., from 40,179 to 52,830, and it is a favourable sign that the disproportion between females and males has been lessened. While the forty thousand lived in 6,735 houses of which only 51 were tiled, the fifty-three thousand live in 9,286 houses of which 560 are tiled. The bullocks have grown from 17,673 to 21,567, the ploughs from 1,454 to 1,820, the carts from 291 to 1,165, and all other cattle from 85,087 to 94,248 head. The number of wells has increased from 446 to 1,255. The right of occupancy sells at seventeen years' purchase of the land-tax. The fixed capital of the nine thousand householders, represented by wells and landed rights, is no less than £170,173; the floating capital invested in stock has increased 73 per cent. The increase of prices has been 200 per cent. in the last five years, but that is temporary, and the assessment has accordingly been raised 57 per cent. or an increase of not quite a shilling an acre.

We have recorded these results without referring to the comparative advantages or disadvantages of the system of thirty years' leases. Colonel Francis is fair enough to admit that the case of Indapoor, a district greatly under-assessed, is very different from that of the fully assessed parts of the North-West of which Colonel Baird Smith wrote and to which the permanent settlement is gradually to be applied. After the expiry of the new settlement of Indapoor, Colonel Baird Smith's argument may probably with justice be applied to it —if such an instalment of perpetuity as thirty years has done so much for the happiness and prosperity of the people, what would not permanency do? We are more concerned to quote the language of the young Lieutenant of Engineers Nash, who was Sir George Wingate's colleague in effecting the first settlement, the third of a century ago:—

> "Education will, by improving the condition of agriculture, as much tend to equalize and give stability to the value of land and produce as the construction of roads; and by education alone can the causes be removed which prevent the existence of a richer class in the districts. As this class increases, and education progresses, the wants, and consequently the employments, of the people will become more numerous, a greater demand for produce will be caused, and the price of produce will rise with the Government land rent, which, as a commutation for a share of their produce, may be raised also. In short, education appears to me to be as much the means of giving security and increase to the Government revenue, as it doubtlessly is of improving the moral and mental condition of its unenlightened and unfortunate, but yet teachable, subjects."

These words have a peculiar significance just now, and we commend their study to the enlightened Lieutenant-Governor and to the landholders of Bengal at their meeting next week.

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20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

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„ „ 1864, 1865, 1866— £171,000

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Age next Birthday.	Civil. Premium. Annual. R.	A.	P.	Half-yearly R.	A.	P.	Age next Birthday.	Military. Premium. Annual. R.	A.	P.	Half-yearly. R.	A.	P.
20	30	7	4	15	3	8	20	34	0	8	17	0	0
30	35	10	8	17	13	4	30	39	14	0	19	15	8
40	44	12	0	22	6	0	40	47	15	4	23	15	4
50	59	8	0	29	12	0	50	61	14	0	30	15	0
60				42	4	0	60	85	10	8	43	5	4

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C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

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Bombay, 24th July 1868.

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„ „ 12 „ „ 6 „

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National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

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The Mysteries of Freemasonry, &c. &c. By J. Fellows, A.M.	2	12

Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON WOODHALL.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Bernl (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of MR. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* CUTTER.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous memqrane."

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester. Crosse and Blackwell, London. &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

. Remittances and orders must be made payable in London

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell ready at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL,

RAMLE in the environs of ALEXANDRIA,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REES, 57, Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGLISH LAW BOOKS—Latest Editions.

NETT CASH PRICES.

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The Door Ajar. ...	...By Virginia Gabriel. Rs.	1	14
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A Little Bird told Me ...	...By J. P. Knight	1	14
Regret	...By Schubert	1	8
In the Summers Long Ago...	By Arthur Sullivan ...	1	8
Live in my Heart and Pay no Rent	...By Samuel Lover	1	14
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Nelly Dunbar	...By J. L. Hatton	1	14
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Twenty-five Selected Pieces of Pianoforte Music *bound*		10	0

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

6 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders. some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

Also,

A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also a property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Peat, of London, in a case.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

4 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.

TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.

Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES'

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux „ Do. „ 18 0 „
Cognac „ Do. „ 16 0 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

			Rs.
CLARETS......	Medoc	per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux............	„	21
	Margaux	„	18
	St. Emilion............	„	20
	St Estephe............	„	20
	Haut Sauternes............	„	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû	„	20
	Chateau Leoville............	„	25
	Grand Chateau Larose...	„	25
	Grand Chateau Lafitte...	„	25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin............		30

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of

SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good .. .. Rs. 21 per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine.......... „ 24 „
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine... „ 28 „
Vino de Pasto.......... „ 30 „

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1.......... Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. „ 2.......... „ 25 „

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and boquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LAMPS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of handsome Pedestal Hanging and Wall Kerosine Lamps of great variety.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs. 45 in.
3 Cases T. Red Plain, 28 yards.
3 do. do. Mull, 20 „
3 do. do. Prints 28 „
15 Sets Ousley's Travels in Persia.
900 New Brass Boiler Tubes, in lots, to suit purchasers.

A small parcel of Jewellery, consisting of Ladies' Brooches of the newest fashion, sets of Brooches and Earrings in Velvet-lined Case, and a few Lockets of very choice design for Potographs.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF SUNDRY BUILDINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th Sept., at 4 P.M., MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all the Materials comprising certain buildings upon the property lately belonging to Mr. Henry Rogers, and let to Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Coach-builders, situated on the Bellasis Road opposite to the entrance to the Byculla Club. Ample time will be allowed for removal a deposit of half the amount of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, and the balance within 3 days after till payment whereof none of the Materials can be removed.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE FRERE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction the Property belonging to the above Company, consists of the Buildings, Machinery, Plants, &c., known as the Frere Press, situate, lying, or being on the Elphinstone Bunder.

For the convenience of Purchasers the property will be sold in four lots as follows:—

LOT 1.

All that very substantial stone building known as the Frere Press premises on the Elphinstone Bunder very favourably situated, being next to the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, including a Cast Iron Tank for supplying the Boilers capable of containing 48,000 gallons, together with all the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a lease of 10,000 square yards of land on the Elphinstone Bunder, or a portion of which the aforesaid building is situated, the lease is for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 14th May 1863 at an annual rental of Rs. 1 per square yard.

LOT 2.

A pair of Horizantal High Pressure Engines, 80 Horse Power nominal, with 4 upright Boilers.

LOT 3.

6 Mason's Patent Screw Presses with 6 Weighing Machines complete, 198ft. 5 in. Shafting, 36ft.4 in. do., 17½ft. 6 in do, 12 Drawing Pullies, Sundry Articles, such as Blocks, Rope, Pullies, &c.

LOT 4.

All the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a Patent Right appertaining to Marin's Screw Presses whereby the holder is entitled to a Royalty of one anna per bale upon all bales pressed in Presses of a similar construction, the Patent expires in 1876.

Bombay, 1st September, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND APPRAISERS.

BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their new Auction Mart, Byculla, Handsome Household Furniture, comprising Richly Carved Blackwood Circular and Pier Tables, a Pair of Semi-Circular Pier Tables, Large Cheffoniers, Tea Poys, Wardrobes, Clothes Presses, Cupboards with Glass Book Cases, Sideboards, Drawing Room and other Chairs, three large Glass Show Cases, English Mahogany Cheval and Toilette Glasses, Teakwood Veranda Couches with rattan back and seats, a Copying Press, two Musical Boxes, four Handsome Gilt American Eight Days' Clocks, Revolvers in Cases, Pictures and Oil Paintings in Frames, a set of very Rich and Handsome Crystal Cut Glass Ware for more than 12 persons, White and Gold new Dinner and Breakfast services for 12 persons, and other spare Breakfast requisites Exhibition Pattern spare Dinner or Table Plates; an Invoice of Handsome Water Goglets with Trays and Covers, two pair large and Handsome Porcelain Biscuit or Preserve Jars, ten sets of best Plated "Lilly," "King," and "Queen's" Pattern Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Cases, each complete for 12 persons, Cruet, Pickle, Egg, and Liquor Stands, Ice Pitchers, Curry Dishes, Butter Pots, Centre Pieces, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Tea Set, Waiters, Champagne Flaggons or Bottle-holders, Desert Knives and Forks, superior Buck Horned Handles Cutlery in sets for 12, an Invoice of very elegant best Electro-plated 12 and 14 inch Hanging Argand Lamps with Ceiling Heads, Flowered Moons and Bottoms, double Chimneys and Albert Drops (give a very brilliant light), an Iron Fireproof Safe with drawer, a Bob of superior White, Scarlet, and Green Woollen Whitney Blanket, Rich Cut Glass Pedestal Table Candlesticks with flowered Shades, Pans, and Drops, an Invoice of very handsome and elegantly Dressed Dolls of very large sizes, some of them with speaking, moving, and other contrivances, three sets of best plated on German Silver Buggy Harness of superior make, Extra large Panoramic Balls of Silver Glass and different Colours, handsome Masac worked Pillows and Cushions for Couches and Sofas by "Crossley," Parian Busts with Glass-domes and Stands, handsome Bohemian Glass and Porcelain Flower Vases, Figures and Toliet Bottles, about 20 dozen of best Champagne of first quality in 1 dozen Cases, 10 dozen of No. 1 Port, about 50 dozen good Dinner Sherry with Green and Yellow Seals, a few dozen Ullaged Champagne, a small quantity of Perfumery by G. F. Coward and others, consisting of Eue de Cologne in large Stoppered Bottles, Lavender in large and small Bottles, Florida Waters, a few Maps, Charts, Books, and Sundries.

AT 2 P. M.

An Excellent English-built Buggy with a handsome serviceable Horse and Harness complete.

A Buggy with Pony and Harness.

A Handsome light Palanqueen Shigram, nearly new and mad to order.

An Open-door Shigram in good condition.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

The Property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Superior Champagne in quarts; and Brandy by Hannessy and Pinet Castillon.

Best Port No. 1 good Dinner Sherry.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE A SPLENDID COTTAGE PIANO, &c., AT LOVE, LANE, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction Handsome Household Furniture, &c., of a Gentleman, changing his Residence, comprising Rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Tea Sets, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liqueur Frames, a set of handsome Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Case, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c.; handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Drawing-room Couches and Chairs, a pair of large Chiffoniers, Circular, Pier, and other Tables, Tea Poys, Horned Hatstands, Four-post Bedstead, Dressing Glasses, Presses, Cupboards, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Sideboard, a handsome Plated Six-light Chandeliers by "Tucker," a splendid Rosewood Cottage Piano by "Thomas Jacobbs," a set of Four Sporting Pictures in Frames, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the Property will be on view from FRIDAY, the 4th instant.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Byculla, Parell Road, 2nd September 1868.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Cloths, Domestics, &c.; also, an assortment of American Kerosine Oil Table Lamps of various descriptions, 100 Boxes of assorted Soaps, a case of Pocket Knives, one Case of Toys, sets of Plated Spoons, and a variety of Sundries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. do. do. Crown's Port.
2 American Stoves.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

10 Bales T. Cloth, 32 in. 7 lbs.
5 do. Grey Shirting, 54 in. 11 lbs.
5 do. do. do. 50 in. 10 lbs.
6 do. do. Jaconets.
2 Cases Furniture Chintz.
1 do. Alpacca.
2 do. Flannel, Marino, and Lama.
1 do. Sundries.
2 do. Printed Domets.
2 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.
1 do. Plated Ware.
6 do. Panorama Balls.
4 do. Needles
4 do. Tobacco.
25 do. Glassware.
10 do. Eau de Cologne.
100 Boxes Port Wine, No. 2.
100 do. Ginger Wine.
125 do. Hock Sparkling,
25 do. Champagne.
On account of Abba Fakeera—
V F—76—1-16—16 Cases Glass Ware.
V F—37-46—10 Cases Finger Cups.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WANTED A DOG.

A Black and Tan or White Terrier Dog between 12 and 20 lbs. weight. Must kill rats, &c. &c.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.

On account of whom it may concerned—

G—D G—S—Few Cases of White Nain-sooks.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mooktajee Bawajee Khilaray, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kuntary Atmaram Dyaram, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Farzendary land or ground, whereof the Farzendar is Meeya Facroodin Ghoolgoorker, with the sheds standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north partly by the property of Suttoo Kajla and partly by the ground of the said Atmaram Dyaram, and on the south by the property of Janoo Jara and Ramjee Ghodka, and which said ground contains twenty-nine and half feet in breadth on the east side, and thirty-four feet in breadth on the west side, one hundred and sixty feet in length on the north side, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on the south side, be the same little more or less, and which said ground is entered in the Books of the Farzendar under No. 158, and which said sheds are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55.

AUCTION SALE OF PADOW.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Shaw Bhograz Nurpal, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Pachoobhoy Tezsee, Mortgagor.

The Padow or Vessel called or known by the name of "Durria Dowlutt," of 77 candies, No. 2007, now lying at Tank Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, by order of Raja Mottee and Rutna Dewa, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Darcoojee Hybutram Powlay and Gunnoo Darcoojee Powlay, the Mortgagors, the following landed properties, viz.:—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing upon Fazendary ground belonging to Khoja Thaverbhoy Fazulbhoy, situate at or near Byculla Bazaar on the Parell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-five feet in breadth, and thirty-five feet in length, be the same little more or less, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 128, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Chawl of the said Khoja Thaverbhoy Fazulbhoy, on the west by the public street, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the vacant piece of ground belonging to the said Khoja Thaverbhoy Fazulbhoy.

ALSO,—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing upon Fazendary ground belonging to the said Khoja Thaverbhoy Fazulbhoy, also situate at or near Byculla Bazar on the Parell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve feet in breadth and thirty-five feet and six inches in length, be the same little more or less, and is assessed by the Collecter of Assessment under No. 130, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the house of Gungaram Sutojee, on the west by the house of Ramchund Hemma, on the north by the public street, and on the south by the public drain.

The abovementioned properties will be sold in one Lot.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Executrix of the late Dhunjeebhoy Curmally, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Dossa Mowjee, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed Property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the bungalow, and out-buildings and offices thereon, standing situate, lying, and being in the Native Town, without the Fort of Bombay, at the Falkland Road (on the western side thereof), which contains by admeasurement 977 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 484, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Falkland Road, on or towards the north-west by the property of Dossabhoy Eduljee Baxterna, and on or towards the south-west by the property of Shree Venketesh Saccaram Gopaldass.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD,

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on the Premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) by order of Government the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that oart or piece or parcel of land or ground called or known by the name of Motey Churney Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and the Cocoanut and other Tress growing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-nine feet in length on the south side thereof, five hundred and forty-seven feet in length on the north side thereof, fifty-three feet in breadth on the west side thereof, and fifty feet and three inches in bredth on the east side thereof, being equal to three thousand one hundred and eleven square yards, in the whole more or less, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the west by the Oart of Mahomed Ally Rogay and the European Burial Ground, on the north by the Oart or ground of Shreecrustna Wassoodewjee, and on the south by the Oart of Luxumonjee Harrichunderjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 103 and now under No. 102, and stand in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45.

The sale will be subject to conditions which will be then read, and copies of which may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

One English-built Mail Phaeton with a pair of handsome young large Horses and Harness. Can be seen at one hour's notice.

A nearly new Self-driving Carriage, from Long Acre, London, with a pair of very fast and high-bred Arab Horses, and Silver plated Double Harness, complete, with Shafts, for one Horse. Can be seen any time.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

Holloway's Pills.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle, anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible, or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying, and tonic qualities.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES, at *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E C.—PARIS Messrs. H and W Galignani and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivolvi.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.